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An Arab nervously passes a vigil in Jerusalem's Old City at the site where yeshiva student Eliahu Amedi was killed on Saturday. Standing at the table is Gershon Solomon, the veteran right-wing activist who heads the Faithful of the Temple Mount. The sign reads 'Jewish blood will not be forfeited.' A few feet away, an ultra-Orthodox Jew stands at an improvised memorial for Amedi. (Israeli, Harari)

Violence boils over in capital

By YORAM GAZIT
and ASHER WALLFISH
Jerusalem Post Reporters

Police massed large forces last night in Jerusalem's Shmuel Hanavi neighbourhood to control violent mobs protesting against the murder of yeshiva student Eliahu Amedi on Saturday.

A shot was fired into the air by an unidentified rioter. Police were trying last night to find the gunman.

Large numbers of police and Border Police converged on the violence-wracked neighbourhood, as residents threw stones for the second night in a row at vehicles driven by Arabs. Stones were also thrown at policemen.

At least seven people were arrested in the neighbourhood last night. Amedi's family lives there.

Amedi, a student at the Birkat Avraham (Shuvu Banim) yeshiva in the Old City's Moslem Quarter, was stabbed on Saturday, and police are holding three Arabs from Jenin as suspects.

Yesterday's violence came after Prime Minister Shamir condemned the violence against Jerusalem Arabs after the Amedi murder.

Shamir told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee: "The riots in Jerusalem cannot be condoned. Even though I understand the feelings of anger after the murder, I want to state that the riots cause harm to our national interests and interfere with our security operations."

The violence in Shmuel Hanavi began at nightfall. Earlier in the day Arabs wearing traditional keffiyehs were seen working and walking around in the neighbourhood unmolested.

Interior Minister Yitzhak Peretz visited the bereaved family early in the evening and called for restraint by residents of the neighbourhood.

Earlier in the day he told Israel Radio that new policies and tough measures should be considered in the fight against terror.

Gangs of teenagers and young men appeared on the main street passing through the neighbourhood early last night looking for Arab drivers and stoning their cars. Later a crowd of more than 100 people – men, women and children, Orthodox and non-religious milled about on the main street. Tyres were burned and the street blocked for a while. Police and Border Police acted firmly to disperse the crowds.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Jews fleeing Iran as terror mounts

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. – The persecution of Jews in Iran has reached "such intensity that hundreds of them have joined a much larger exodus of Moslem Iranians fleeing the country," *The New York Times* reported yesterday.

Quoting refugee officials in Vienna, the newspaper said that the latest wave of Jewish emigrants was "by far the biggest and most sustained since the time of the revolution.

"Some refugees who have arrived in Vienna estimated that at any given time 500 Jews were being detained in Iran, many of them accused of being Zionists," the report said. The refugees were quoted as saying that other Jews had been repeatedly jailed for purposes of extortion.

Islamic committees in Iran have reportedly seized control of Jewish schools and abolished the teaching of Hebrew, violently tried to force young Jews to convert to Islam, confiscated Jewish property, banished Jews from official positions and routinely arrested, beaten and tortured Jews.

Nonetheless, the refugees stressed that the hardships of the Jews were less severe than those of the Baha'is, who are regarded as heretics by Moslems.

"The increased emigration has reportedly brought 800 Jews to Israel in the last several months," *The Times* said in its lengthy, front-page report by correspondent James M. Markham.

Israeli officials have said that between 40,000-50,000 Jews remain in Iran. But refugees in Vienna said only 15,000-25,000 were left, "many of them elderly people fearful of uprooting themselves despite daily harassment." The refugees asserted that thousands of Jews want to leave Iran.

"The people who are leaving now had really, really tried to stay," said Bruce Leimsidor, director of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society in Vienna. He added that about two-thirds of the recent refugees had been tortured or otherwise physically maltreated in Iran. "The people who are coming out now have really suffered," he said.

According to the *Times* report, some 60 to 70 Iranian Jews, most of them on their way to join relatives in North America, arrive each week in Vienna. Others have made their way out of Iran to join relatives already settled in Israel.

Refugees were quoted as saying that a change for the worse occurred three years ago when 2,000 Jews, strolling in Teheran after Sabbath services, were rounded up by Revolutionary Guards, blindfolded and taken in buses at gunpoint to the notorious Evin Prison.

"After being terrorized and denounced as Zionists, they were released the next day," the report said.

A young man caught in the round-up said he was later arrested with a number of his Jewish friends at a birthday party and condemned by an Islamic committee to 105 lashes with a steel cable. "After 35 lashes I fainted," he said. "When I opened my eyes, I was in hospital."

His wife, who also managed to flee to Vienna, said she had been given 35 lashes by women functionaries of the committee. She had not lost consciousness because the blows were lighter than those given to her husband, she said.

Another Iranian Jew displayed a wound on his right wrist, which he said he had received when Islamic revolutionaries fired on him as he was trying to re-enter his confiscated factory in Teheran in 1979. He said he was later jailed at Evin Prison and taken blindfolded to mock executions.

"We have heard what happened

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Reagan: No more arms for Iran

By WOLF BLITZER

WASHINGTON. – President Ronald Reagan yesterday said the U.S. had no plans to authorize additional arms shipments to Iran.

At the same time, White House spokesman Larry Speakes said that the U.S. has resumed its policy of seeking to prevent weapons shipments to Iran from all sources, including Israel. He backed up Secretary of State George Shultz's comments on Sunday to that effect.

Speakes said the U.S. was now "discouraging" third countries from providing arms to Iran. "We don't condone any other country doing that," he said.

Reagan, speaking briefly with reporters at a White House ceremony, also denied that he would dismiss Shultz, who opposed the earlier U.S. weapons transfers to Iran. "I'm not firing anybody," Reagan said.

Reagan has scheduled a nationally-televised White House news conference Wednesday evening to discuss the entire Iran controversy. Congressional hearings on the subject are scheduled to begin on Friday with testimony from CIA Director William Casey.

Shultz has been in an extremely awkward position these past two weeks as the news of the U.S. arms transfers to Iran surfaced. It has been clear from the start that Shultz opposed the policy.

On Sunday, he said that he sees no need for further arms shipments to enhance U.S. contacts with Iran.

Speakes yesterday said: "The president has no plans for further shipment of arms to Iran." Speakes said the original purpose of the transfers was "to be credible in our dealings with Iran ..Our idea was to establish a relationship with the Iranians that would permit us to become credible as an arbitor, perhaps, in the Iran-Iraq war."

Kim's fate a mystery

SEOUL. – South Korea said yesterday that North Korean President Kim Il Sung had been shot dead while travelling on a train, but Pyongyang's representatives in Moscow, Peking and Tokyo denied the iron-fisted 74-year-old communist leader was dead.

There was no confirmation of the report from North Korea.

Early yesterday, the Defence Ministry here said North Korean loudspeakers at several points along the demilitarized zone began delivering a eulogy Sunday on how Kim had devoted his life to his country. Defence Minister Lee Ki Baek told members of the National Assembly that statements declaring the president dead followed some hours after the broadcast eulogies, according to news reports.

Lee added that he had been informed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the U.S. combined forces command in Seoul that Kim was "almost certain" to be dead.

He told the committee, however, that there was "no conclusive proof. What is certain is that a very serious power struggle is going on in North Korea."



Kim Il-Sung

In Tokyo, the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan – Pyongyang's semi-offical mission to Japan – said that the report had been "fabricated" with an eye to proclaiming martial law and an autocratic system in the south. (Kim profile, page 3)

Solel Boneh fraud probe now includes 3 banks

By YORAM GAZIT and ROY ISACOWITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporters

A probe of foreign currency dealings by the Histadrut's Solel Boneh building company is part of a wider investigation of dummy corporations allegedly set up by Bank Hapoalim, United Mizrahi Bank and Bank Leumi, the police said last night.

The police said they are also investigating other financial institutions suspected of receiving credit from dummy companies abroad.

Police sources indicated that both Solel Boneh and the United Kibbutz Movement were suspected of receiving such credit.

Solel Boneh issued a statement last night denying that it had broken the law in its foreign currency dealings.

The denial came after it had been revealed that Solel Boneh was under investigation by the fraud squad on suspicion of evading foreign currency and tax restrictions through the use of dummy companies.

Confirmation of the investigation was contained in a letter from Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev to MK Ya'acov Shamai, the head of the Likud faction in the Histadrut. Shamai had written to Bar-Lev in September asking whether the police were acting on information about Solel Boneh that had been passed on to them.

A spokesman for Hevrat Ha'ovdim, the Histadrut holding company, confirmed last night that a police investigation was under way. The spokesman said that she was not aware of any dummy companies within Hevrat Ha'ovdim.

Bar-Lev informed Shamai that a criminal investigation of Solel Boneh had been opened on the order of Attorney-General Yosef Harish. A representative of the state attorney's office was participating in the investigation, he said.

Bar-Lev confirmed that the suspicions against Solel Boneh included infringement of currency regulations and Bank of Israel guidelines and the avoidance of tax.

Shamai's spokesman said that three Solel Boneh dummy companies are under investigation: Daisy Bell and Pacific, registered in Switzerland, and Orliance International Corporation, registered in Luxembourg.

Shamai has also accused Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar of covering up an internal Histadrut investigation into Solel Boneh's dealings. Kessar has yet to reply to a letter of inquiry sent by Shamai in September, the spokesman said.

Banks may put lid on credit for Hebrew U.

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

The Hebrew University may soon find itself denied credit by the commercial banks, and may face court charges initiated by the Treasury for allegedly paying its employees more than the amounts fixed by the collective wage agreements, *The Jerusalem Post* has learned.

Government sources yesterday said the Treasury and the Finance and Funding Committee of the Higher Education Council will consider in a few weeks whether or not to exclude the Hebrew University from the arrangement with the commercial banks under which universities are allowed an overdraft. Exclusion from the accord would dry up credit lines to the university at the banks, forcing it to close down in a short time.

The sources indicated the Hebrew University's would be cut off if within a few weeks it did not present to the finance and funding committee both a viable budget and a plan to improve its finances. The government sources indicated that the university figures will have to be "very convincing," given the experience of the last years.

A possible loss of credit is not the only threat facing the university. The government sources disclosed that the Treasury's Wages Division is investigating whether the university paid its administrative staff salaries that are 6 per cent above the levels set by the collective wage agreement for the public sector. If the suspicions prove true, the Finance Ministry will initiate legal proceedings against the university.

In a related development, Treasury officials and Finance and Funding Committee representatives are to meet today to discuss a ministry plan to solve the financial plight of the country's institutes of higher education.

The details of the Treasury plans were not disclosed, but according to the government sources the Treasury wants the universities to raise the tuition paid by students and to use money from the endowment funds they hold to cover part of their deficits.

IAF raids Sidon again

Jerusalem Post Staff

Israel Air Force helicopter gunships hit a Palestinian terrorist base near Sidon yesterday afternoon, in a second IAF raid, on targets in Lebanon in two days. All the helicopters returned safely to base, the IDF spokesman announced.

The pilots reported accurate hits on a two-storey building on the outskirts of the Ein Hilwe refugee camp which has served as a base for the Popular Struggle Front and as a storehouse for heavy weapons and ammunition. The Palestinians fired anti-aircraft guns but did not hit the helicopters.

The Popular Struggle Front is a 600-member organization based in Damascus and financed by Iraq and Libya. It was formed in Gaza and the West Bank shortly after the Six Day War, and although it has announced in the past that it was joining Fatah, it has remained an independent movement.

A Beirut journalist reported that the helicopters repeatedly pounded a Palestinian position shortly before dusk. The reporter said the building belonged to Fatah.

Beirut police said at least four Palestinians were wounded in the raid.

On Sunday, IAF planes raided a terrorist naval base south of Sidon. Yesterday's attack was the 15th raid in Lebanon this year.

Hindawi's brother on trial

Syria linked to Berlin terrorism

By WLADIMIR STRUMINSKI
and agencies

BERLIN. – Two Palestinians charged with bombing the German-Arab friendship association offices in West Berlin in March strongly implicated Syria yesterday at the start of their trial.

The case is being closely monitored by Western governments for further evidence of Syrian involvement in terrorism.

Last month Britain severed diplomatic ties with Syria following its role in the plot to bomb an El Al plane at London's Heathrow Airport. Limited sanctions against Damascus were also imposed by the U.S. and Britain's allies in the European Community.

Ahmed Nawaf Hasi, 35, the brother of the Palestinian convicted in London last month, and Farouk Salameh are being charged here with the March 29 bombing. Hasi was arrested in late April and Salameh in early May.

Yesterday's court session was adjourned until this morning after Hasi staged a 15-minute outburst, pounding the table with his fist and screaming that he had been "mentally tortured" by West German police while awaiting trial.

Hasi and Salameh both linked the March bombing – in which nine people were injured – to Syria in pre-trial testimony read to the court yesterday after the defendants refused to answer questions about the statements made to police investigators.

Hasi's testimony said the attack on the German-Arab Friendship Society was committed partly to win financial support from Syrian officials.



Farouk Salameh, the Jordanian on trial in Germany on charges of bombing the La Belle discotheque in Berlin last April. (Reuter telephoto)

He said the plot was organized by his brother, Nezar with assistance from a man he met in Damascus, identified as Haitam Saed.

Evidence brought to light at the Hindawi trial in London identified Saed as a Syrian intelligence officer.

In his pre-trial statements, Hasi said his brother believed he could convince Syrian authorities he ran a large Palestinian commando cell in Europe if he successfully arranged the Berlin attack.

He also said Hindawi thought the German-Arab Society was cooperating secretly with Israeli authorities, but did not elaborate.

Salameh, testifying earlier in the day, said he and Hindawi had travelled to Damascus "in January or February" and met with Saed.

Salameh told the court that Hasi received a diplomatic pouch from his brother and was told to take it to the Syrian Embassy in East Berlin. He added that in early March he and Hasi smuggled a similar bag containing explosives from East Berlin into West Berlin.

In his pre-trial statement read to the court, Salameh said Hasi had received a telephone call from "Syrians in East Berlin" telling him the explosives were ready to be smuggled into the western part of the city.

The indictment stated that Hazi received the explosives from the embassy and passed them on to Salame on a East German highway, while Salameh smuggled them into West Berlin.

Both defendants admitted to planting the bomb outside the German-Arab Society office.

During yesterday's session, Hasi shook his fist and shouted in Arabic that West Berlin authorities allegedly were trying to twist his comments and drive him to commit suicide.

The trial is being held in a West Berlin court-house under stringent security that includes two sets of metal detectors outside the courtroom and squads of heavily armed police outside.

In West Germany, the trial was by no means a major news story. Official sources were careful not to jump to conclusions before the verdict, which is expected next Monday.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Bonn told *The Jerusalem Post* that he was unable to add to previous announcements. Earlier, the Federal government had said that it would reserve its decision on dispatching a new ambassador to Syria until the end of the trial.



Georges Besse, 58, president of the state-run Renault Automobile Company, was shot to death last night near his home in Paris' 14th District. The French news agency reported, he was shot by a man and a woman on a motorcycle. (Reuter telephoto)

'Gov't prefers to cultivate corruption'

Consuls inquire into the case of the jailed prelate

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Members of the Jerusalem consular corps have been in touch with various church institutions recently in an effort to ascertain whether there is anything that warrants consular intervention in the case of the unnamed archbishop being held by the police. The cleric was arrested together with Jerusalem District Representative Rafi Levy on suspicion of fraud and bribery earlier this month.

The Jerusalem consuls occupy a unique position in that they are not accredited to the State of Israel and they generally have no official links with their countries' embassies in Tel Aviv.

The consuls are often closely involved in church affairs, but they are understood to have made no plans to intervene in the case of the detained archbishop.

Church officials in Jerusalem are understood to be very upset that a court order has forbidden publication of the archbishop's name. The order, they say, has served to implicate all Christians in the eyes of the public.

In reply to a question by *The Jerusalem Post*, a roman Catholic clergyman said that there was no cause for diplomatic intervention merely on the grounds of the cleric's rank.

On the contrary, the churchman said, if the archbishop committed any crime – which remains to be proven – then his church rank would be an aggravating rather than a mitigating factor.

Stressing the need for "Christian compassion," the clergyman added that the only special consideration that should be extended to the detainee was the privacy necessary for prayers.

But the incident, the Catholic churchman continued, should teach the government a lesson. "We have been telling them for years that instead of having honest above-board relations with honest churchmen, they prefer to cultivate corruption."

It is time, he said, for the government to "examine its conscience" and resolve to "treat with the more responsible leaders of the [Christian] community, rather than shutting out those who refuse to play the game."

All this, the churchman added, was for the "puny gain" of acquiring property, at a time when the existence of a sovereign Jewish state made the exercise of redeeming the soil "ridiculous."

Herzog to Singapore

SINGAPORE (AFP). – Singapore last night broke its official silence on the forthcoming visit of President Chaim Herzog as protests from its neighbours reached a crescendo. A brief statement, which the government had held back although Israel officially announced the visit three weeks ago, said that Herzog would arrive here today.

Earlier yesterday Indonesia issued a communique regretting Singapore's invitation to Israel's president, and Malaysia recalled its ambassador from Singapore for "consultations."

The weather at major Swissair destinations

17.11.86

	MIN. C	MIN. F	MAX. C	MAX. F	
AMSTERDAM	4	39	10	50	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	5	41	10	50	Cloudy
BUENOS AIRES	12	53	22	71	Cloudy
CHICAGO	0	32	9	48	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	6	43	9	48	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	8	46	15	59	Rain
GENEVA	1	34	8	46	Cloudy
HELSINKI	3	37	6	43	Rain
HONGKONG	17	63	21	70	Cloudy
JOHANNESBURG	13	55	26	79	Clear
LISBON	8	46	17	63	Clear
LONDON	7	45	11	52	Clear
MADRID	6	43	15	59	Clear
MONTREAL	1	34	3	37	Cloudy
NEW YORK	6	43	13	55	Cloudy
OSLO	5	41	6	43	Cloudy
PARIS	9	48	13	55	Clear
RIO DE JANEIRO	27	80	34	93	Clear
SAO PAULO	14	57	28	82	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	4	39	7	45	Rain
TOKYO	7	45	10	50	Cloudy
TORONTO	1	34	5	41	Cloudy
VIENNA	-2	28	9	48	Clear
ZURICH	6	43	10	50	Cloudy

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy with chance of local showers

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Max
Jerusalem	86	7–15	15
Golan	82	6–15	14
Nahariya	82	10–22	21
Safad	88	8–15	12
Haifa Port	54	11–22	20
Tiberias	53	10–20	19
Nazareth	–	–	–
Afula	40	6–22	21
Shomron	48	9–17	16
Tel Aviv	58	12–21	20
B-G Airport	67	10–20	19
Jericho	44	6–22	20
Gaza	58	12–22	21
Beersheba	54	16–20	19
Eilat	20	9–34	23

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hillel yesterday received the foreign minister of Ecuador, Dr. Edgar Teran, at the Knesset.

ARRIVALS

From Canada, the first Ben-Gurion Centennial Mission under the chairmanship of Mrs. Neri Bloomfield, national president of the Canadian Zionist Federation, led by Zeeva Mizrachi. Among the participants are: Mrs. Sylvia Bernstein, Mrs. Norma Eisenstat, Miss Debbie Fisher, Mr. Meyer Grinshpan, Mrs. Jennie Litvack, Mrs. Mandy Roskies, Mrs. Anne Sacks, Mrs. Sheila Schonela, Mrs. Sally Scott, Mrs. Ruth Simons, Mr. Harvey Slack, Mrs. Rose Slapack, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Druker, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Torontow.

American Jewish Committee executive vice president, Dr. David Gordis, international relations director Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum, AJC's Institute for American Jewish-Israeli Relations advisory board chairman Alfred H. Moses, institute director Bertram H. Gold, to discuss AJC projects in Israel.

DEPARTURES

Mark Mosevics, board chairman of Elite, for London, where he will attend the ceremony of conferring an honorary doctorate from Bar-Ilan University on Lord Rayner, the board chairman of Marks and Spencer. The ceremony will take place in the Palace of Whitehall, London.

Emergency call stations opened

TEL AVIV. – The Transport and Communications ministries yesterday inaugurated 16 emergency call stations along the Coastal Road designed to speed up medical assistance to accident victims.

The stations are located on both sides of the road at four-kilometre intervals between the Rishpon junction near Herzliya and the Givat Olga junction at Netanya. They are linked to Magen David Adom in Tel Aviv, which contacts the appropriate authority or dispatches an ambulance from one of three nearby stations.

IRAN JEWS

(Continued from Page One)

to the Jewish people in Europe," said the Iranian, who noted that he was allowed out of prison on bail after 18 days by paying 18,000,000 Iranian rials, or $250,000 at the official rate.

He said the Islamic clergymen in charge of Evin did not bother to read the charges against most of the imprisoned, but instead immediately divided them into two groups – those who were able to buy their way out and those who weren't.

"Those unable to pay," said the former businessman, "are sentenced to whatever the mullah feels like – life for this one, death to another."

The refugees said it had become extremely difficult for Jews to obtain passports, particularly since a special passport office for non-Moslems was transferred from the Prime Minister's Office to the prosecutor's office. "Most of the recent arrivals in Vienna left Iran without legal travel documents," the report quoted refugee officials as saying.

Jewish families have become especially concerned about spiriting their children out of Iran because of what refugees said were attempts by Islamic militants to indoctrinate them in school. A four-year-old statute makes it illegal for children under the age of 12 to leave Iran.

"Iranians who reached Vienna were reluctant to disclose details about their escape routes, but most came out by land through neighbouring countries and very few by plane from Iran," the report said.

"The crossing to neighbouring countries can be dangerous," it continued. "A recently arrived group of refugees brought word of a shootout on the frontier in which a young girl was killed and another girl was wounded. The refugees also said those who are captured are mercilessly tortured and held for months."

Shamir upset about publicity surrounding deal with Iran

'Israel will keep mum on arms sales'

By ASHER WALLFISH
Post Knesset Correspondent

Questioned about the recent flood of reports on Israeli arms sales to Iran, Premier Shamir said he would not swerve from the long-standing principle of not making official statements on the sale of weapons to other countries.

No government can conduct policy and maintain its rule if it does not keep certain areas of operation secret, the prime minister said. Arms sales should be left to the discretion of the government and not be open to public debate, he added. "Otherwise we shall see the demise of democracy."

Shamir said he was distressed at the amount of comment on such a sensitive subject. "I am under no obligation to report to the public," he said, "only to such bodis as are authorized to receive information."

When Shevah Weiss (Alignment) asked Shamir if he would accept the formula of Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, which envisages a role for the Soviet Union in the peace process in exchange for the resumption of diplomatic ties and unrestricted Jewish emigration, Shamir went off on a tangent. He said: "If the Soviet Jews start coming, we have to find room for them, and for that reason the security consideration has to guide us."

The prime minister said that while the Soviet authorities were now taking a slightly more positive attitude towards refuseniks, they were treating the Prisoners of Zion more harshly in their places of confinement.

Asked about the Mordechai Vanunu affair, Shamir said he believed that relations between Israel and Britain were back to normal, and that the crisis had passed. He repeated that Vanunu ahd not been kidnapped on British territory.

In reply to questions, Shamir said that "there is no difficulty in explaining Israel's position on settlement in the areas to Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak." After all, he said, the late president Sadat had signed the peace agreement despite former prime minister Begin's insistence that settlement would not cease.

In an apparent reference to suggestions that Israel's relations with Egypt were closer during the first two years of the national unity government, Shamir said: "If anybody believed he could conduct a policy with half of the Israeli government, he must have realized that that was absurd. Everything this government does is in the name of the entire coalition."

Settlement activities would go on, he said, but each new settlement would require a government decision.

Pressed to withdraw his charge that the delegation that went to Romania earlier this month was made up of "traitors," Shamir said that "the PLO is a red line for us, since it is our most loathsome enemy. Anybody who crosses that red line breaches the national consensus. Let us not grant legitimacy to the PLO."

However, Shamir said, he did not categorize any particular individual as a "traitor." Rather, he wanted to state in general terms that Israelis who court the PLO damage Israel's most vital interests.

Demjanjuk to go on trial on January 19, in Jerusalem

By ERNIE MEYER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The trial of alleged war criminal John Demjanjuk will open on January 19, 1987, in Jerusalem.

This was decided yesterday by the three judges scheduled to hear the case. They rejected a plea by defence counsel Mark O'Connor for a date three month later, which, he said, would give him time to examine the mass of evidence the prosecution has assembled and raise additional funds abroad.

According to Justice Ministry sources, the court will convene from Mondays to Thursdays in both morning and afternoon sessions. Although the small hall at Binyenei Ha'uma has been mentioned as the venue, this was not confirmed yesterday.

After the prosecution and the defence conclude their arguments, the court will adjourn. Following the summing up, there will be a further break, after which the verdict will be announced.

Yesterday's hearing was conducted by Supreme Court justice Dov Levin and district court judges Dalia Dorner and Zvi Tal. It took place at the Jerusalem District Court.

The trial will be conducted in Hebrew, but an English translation will be provided. Translations into other languages may also be available. Transcripts of the proceedings will be released the same day, and there will be provision for the public and the media to attend.



John Demjanjuk (Harari)

Defence counsel O'Connor, who has been in the country for almost two months now, has still not found an Israeli lawyer to his liking to assist him. The judge yesterday handed him a list of six available lawyers but told him the state would not subsidize the defence.

O'Connor yesterday told *The Jerusalem Post* of his "disappointment at this rush to judgment." He complained that the prosecution still had not supplied him with all its evidence as the judges had required it to do. "I may have to turn to the High Court of Justice," he said.

According to O'Connor the prosecution will produce evidence by 67 survivor-witnesses, some of whom will submit as many as five depositions, running up to 20 pages in some cases. "These depositions are in Polish, Yiddish, Hebrew and German and I have no money for translations," he said.

Justice Tal said he thought such translations should be provided.

"I also had no idea," O'Connor said, "that testimony from witnesses in Trieste will be represented." He stressed that he needed time and money for a possible trip to Italy to prepare for this.

Meanwhile, no date has been set for a second hearing by the Supreme Court on an appeal by O'Connor against what he claimed were irregularities in the presentation of the charge-sheet against his client on October 1. O'Connor, who had been abroad, arrived in the country too late to attend the hearing on November 9.

Justice Shoshana Netanyahu had rejected the appeal in his absence but allowed him to resubmit it, which he did last week.

Binyamina doesn't want any more Ethiopians

By ASHER WALLFISH

"Binyamina has decided not to absorb any more Ethiopian immigrants."

This statement from Binyamina council head Mordechai Kirmeyer set off a storm in the Knesset Immigration and Absorption Committee yesterday, especially when he added: "The authorities did not coordinate the arrival of the existing Ethiopian families with us in advance. They came at night. They were sent without basic household essentials. They were assigned to sub-standard housing which had not been kept in a proper state of repair beforehand. The only jobs available for them in Binyamina are jobs like sweeping the streets."

Representatives of seven other local authorities, while not as strident as the head of the Binyamina council, agreed that the Absorption Ministry fell down badly on prior coordination.

They complained that additional social workers had not been approved, and that child centres as well as schools were inadequate for the Ethiopian arrivals.

A number warned that as soon as the immigrants' rights to extra benefits from the Absorption Ministry expired, the local authorities would be saddled with an additional burden which they could not possibly carry.

Absorption Ministry Director-General Meir Shamir replied: "you cannot refuse to accept the immigrants. What you are saying is disgraceful. Be patient till we correct whatever imbalances have developed, due to the pressure of time and unforeseen problems."



Natan Sharansky and his wife Avital cuddle their newborn daughter, Rahel. (Misgav Ladach)

Up 3 per cent in 1985/86

Government fails to cut social services spending

By CHARLES HOFFMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Government spending on social services in the 1985-86 fiscal year, which was supposed to have been severely cut, actually increased by 3 per cent. And if this year's social spending budget is implemented as planned, it will mean a 9 per cent increase over what was spent in 1984.

These are the main conclusions of the annual analysis of government welfare spending carried out by the Centre for Social Policy Studies in Israel, which was released yesterday. The centre is headed by Dr. Israel Katz, former minister of labour and social affairs.

Education, health and National Insurance Institute payments make up the bulk of government welfare spending, which in 1985/86 came to NIS 4.9 billion. This was 31.4 per cent of the budget, not including funds set aside for debt service.

The centre's report shows that in 1985/86, the government managed to save some money on social services, but not by reducing the overall level of the services themselves. Rather, money was saved by reducing the salaries of the teachers, doctors, social workers and others who provide the services.

Not all services were affected in the same way. NII payments for old age and survivors' pensions, child allotments and benefits for the disabled grew by 8 per cent in 1985-86, and are scheduled to increase by another 9 per cent this year. These payments now make up 45 per cent of all welfare expenditures, compared with less than 40 per cent several years ago.

Health, education and other services were cut by 1 per cent in 1985-86, but are due for a 4 per cent increase this year, according to the original budget. This will be wiped out, however, if the government carries out the 3.9 per cent cut approved in September.

The report notes that allocations for some services, such as public health and care for the aged and chronically ill, have been steadily declining for at least five years, and have fallen seriously behind needs. A serious lag in budgets for building new facilities has also accumulated during this time.

Delegation plans further meetings with PLO 'soon'

By JOEL GREENBERG

Members of the left-wing delegation that met recently with PLO representatives in Romania announced yesterday that they would hold further meetings with Palestinians in the near future.

"We consider ourselves to be the Israeli version of the American ping-pong delegation to China," delegation head Latif Dori told a Jerusalem press conference. "A journey of a thousand leagues begins with one step; we believe we have made this step, and that many more people will follow."

Dori said that in accordance with the agreement reached in Romania on continued dialogue, "we hope the next delegation will leave in the very near future."

Meni Barzilai of the East for Peace movement, which did not take part in the Romania meeting, said his group was in the advanced stages of planning cultural and intellectual conferences with Palestinians, including representatives of the PLO.

None of the spokesmen were willing to specify when and where the next meetings would be held.

The press conference was briefly interrupted by Tehiya Party activist Avi Farhan, who blamed the delegation for inciting Palestinian terror attacks such as the killing of the yeshiva student in Jerusalem on Saturday.

Kollek may quit

Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek said yesterday he may yet resign because of the proliferation of press reports linking him with the bribery allegations against Rafi Levy, the Interior Ministry's Jerusalem District Commissioner.

Speaking on Israel TV's *This is the Time* programme last night, he said that "rumours" were hampering his ability to work. "I wonder whether I am not bringing (the city) more harm than good," he said, explaining that this thought had prompted him to consider resigning at the end of last week.

Asked whether he might still resign, he said: "We'll see where this [whole affair] leads to."

Bezek caper suspect held

TEL AVIV (Itim). – Zalman-Shneur Danziger, suspected of masterminding the theft of about $1 million from Bezek and the Employment Service, was remanded in custody for 15 days yesterday in the magistrates' court here.

Several other people are already serving prison terms for their role in the case.

Danziger had escaped to the U.S., where an Israeli extradition request was filed. Before he could be extradited, he tried to flee to Brazil on a forged passport. But he was captured and flown to Israel on Sunday.

Michaeli to leave Ministry

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Professor Dan Michaeli, who two years ago was lent to the Health Ministry by the Tel Aviv Municipality will on January 1 leave the post of ministry director-general and resume his post in charge of Tel Aviv's municipal and government hospitals.

In a surprise announcement last night, the health ministry said it had acceeded to a request by Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo Lahat to free Michaeli from his commitment and allow him to return to the Tel Aviv job in which he was in charge of Ichilov, Hadassah and the Kirya hospitals.

He will relieve Roni Rozin, the director of surgery at Rokah hospital, who took leave from his post two years ago to become acting head of the Tel Aviv hospitals.

Lahat said that it was urgent that Michaeli return to Tel Aviv to improve hospital services in the Tel Aviv area.

The ministry would not comment on the suggestion that the new Health Minister, Shoshana Arbeli-Almoslino, wanted "her own man" rather than Michaeli whom she inherited from her predecessor Mordechai Gur. But the ministry did quote Arbeli-Almoslino as praising the "great contribution" of Michaeli to the public health system.

Michaeli, 56, was a career army officer before joining the Tel Aviv municipality and served as the IDF's chief medical officer.

As to Michaeli's replacement, the minister said she will choose as the next director-general "a senior physician from the government hospital system" and that she would decided in the near future.

Shin Bet report by end of month

By MENACHEM SHALEV
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Attorney-General Yosef Harish said last night that final recommendations on the Shin Bet (General Security Service) police dossier would be presenteu by the end of the month "at the latest."

Justice Ministry sources said that the testimony given last week by attorney Ram Caspi has already been attached to the GSS dossier and that no additional testimony or evidence would be sought in the case.

Harish last week rejected Caspi's claim that he could not be questioned by police because of the confidentiality of the lawyer-client relationship. Caspi had been instrumental in securing presidential pardons for the GSS executives involved in the Bus No. 300 killings of two Arab terrorists in 1984 and the subsequent cover-up. He had also represented former Shin Bet chief Avraham Shalom.

BASKETBALL RESULTS

Maccabi Tel Aviv vs. Hapoel Haifa 107-77
Hapoel Ramat Gan vs. Hapoel Jerusalem 110-104
Hapoel Tel Aviv vs. Maccabi Haifa 88-81
Hapoel Galil Elyon vs. Maccabi Ramat Gan 100-88
Elitzur Netanya vs. Betar Tel Aviv 91-89
Hapoel Holon vs. Hapoel Gvat 111-93

VIOLENCE

(Continued from Page One)

Jewish-Arab violence also continued last night in Akabat al-Khaladieh Street in the Moslem Quarter, where Amedi was stabbed and where his yeshiva is located.

The Old City clashes also began at nightfall as Jews and Arabs fought in the street, throwing stones at each other.

A petrol bomb was thrown at an Arab building near the Birkat Avraham yeshiva. Some damage was caused to a storehouse in the building before the fire was extinguished. No one was reported hurt in that incident.

There was more stone-throwing at Arab residents and houses in the area later by religious Jews visiting or spending time at the yeshiva.

Police and Border Police posted in the area worked hard to end the disturbances.

Jerusalem District police chief Yosef Yehuda'i said the police would make every effort to find those responsible for throwing petrol bombs from the area of the yeshiva building last night and the night before.

Roman Catholic clergymen said yesterday that mourners attending the funeral of the murdered yeshiva student before dawn Sunday had vandalized church property on their way to the burial service on the Mount of Olives. The priests said that the massive wooden doors of the Church of the Agony (Church of All Nations) in Gethsemane, at the foot of the Mount of Olives, had been damaged and that crosses had been removed from the outside wall and fence.

In Shmuel Hanavi, a crowd gathered on the main street again late last night and the police called through loudspeakers for them to disperse. Stones were thrown at policemen – and two men were arrested along with a woman who tried to prevent the police from taking away one of the men, whom she said was her brother.

The police units, in riot gear and with tear gas equipment ready for use, then began to move towards the crowd. It was at that point that a shot rang out. Some people present said it came from someone shooting from among the crowd into the air, others said that the bullet was fired from a building nearby.

The police moved back, momentarily shocked by the incident, and the neighbourhood residents began to go home of their own accord. A large force of police remained in the area late last night in case of further incidents.

The three Jenin Arabs arrested after Amedi was fatally stabbed were remanded in custody for 15 more days yesterday. According to police sources, one of them had been released from prison just a few weeks before the killing. He had served an 11-month sentence for belonging to a terrorist organization and was said to be seeking vengeance against the Jews. According to officials, the three Arabs are members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

GORBACHEV. – Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev starts his first trip to an Asian country as Kremlin chief next week with a visit to New Delhi expected to underline the warmth of Soviet-Indian relations.

To Malka Katz

Our thoughts and feelings are with you
at the loss of your beloved daughter

LENA

Your colleagues at H. Stern

With great sorrow we announce
the death of

LENA (Katz) GROSSMAN

The funeral will take place today,
Tuesday, November 18 at 1:00 p.m.
at the Eretz Hahaim cemetery near the Shimshon Junction.

(Turn at Sha'ar Hagai exit of Jerusalem–Tel Aviv highway)

Edward Grossman
Malka Katz
Grossman family and friends

A tombstone unveiling ceremony,
after the passing of our beloved .

Dr. ABRAHAM (Romek) EISEN ז"ל

will be held at 3 p.m. on Thursday, November 20, 1986.

His friends and those who cherish his memory are requested to assemble
at the entrance to the Kiryat Shaul cemetery in Tel Aviv.

The Family

On the thirtieth day after the death of our dear

AMIEL EYTAN ז"ל
(Samy Hart)

there will be a graveside memorial service on Friday,
November 21, 1986, at 10:15 a.m., in Har Hamenuhot
Cemetery.

A bus will be available for those attending, leaving at 9:00 a.m. prompt, from the Arlosoroff Railway Station, near El-Al, Tel Aviv.

His widow, Korina
and the family



هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Khomeini faces challenge by political heir

Teheran split on U.S. deal

By SAEED NAQUI

TEHERAN. – "Imam Khomeini is not meeting anybody," my guide from the Islamic Guidance Ministry, the equivalent of the Information Ministry, told me, shrugging his shoulders. It was never spelt out whether he was unwell or on too lofty a spiritual pedestal to meet lowly reporters.

The only other opening I had was a vague promise of an "audience" with Ayatollah Montazeri, the chosen heir to Imam Khomeini and, according to current gossip in Teheran, the leader of the powerful faction within the clergy opposed to any deal with the Americans.

When I reached the holy city of Qom, 130 kilometres south of Teheran, where Montazeri has his headquarters, his office manager told me firmly: "The Ayatollah has cancelled all his appointments and rushed to Teheran." This was the day, I learnt later, when Montazeri spent three hours with Khomeini arguing against the arrest of his associates who were fiercely opposed to a secret deal with the U.S.

But next afternoon an acquaintance of mine in Qom walked me past an elaborate security office into a large, cobbled courtyard, rather like an enclosed street. Several priests in traditional Moslem headgear or turban, the *amama*, the *aba* or a long, grey jacket and *qaba* or a black gown, were walking in and out of an arched gateway which led to another, smaller courtyard. In a room at the end of this courtyard sat Ayatollah Montazeri on a tidy, grey carpet spread on the floor.

He seemed to be in good cheer, discussing in his high-pitched voice the possibility of opening schools in the war zone for revolutionary guards on the front for long spells. He did not strike me as someone involved in a fierce power struggle.

But the diplomatic community in Teheran was in a huddle, sorting out the jigsaw puzzle.

Quite clearly it was generally agreed, the U.S. move to rapprochement with Iran had several short-term and long-term implications. The short-term aim was to use Iranian influence on Shi'ite extremist groups in Lebanon like the Islamic Jihad and Hizbullah to secure the release of U.S. hostages in Lebanon. Indeed, the release of David Jacobsen and earlier hostages is already a result of these moves. But the important point is the shift in Iranian strategy. Earlier, Iran used its influence on extremist groups in Lebanon but allowed Syria's President Assad the credit for the release of U.S. hostages.

But now Iran would like to keep the credit for itself to be able to obtain in return from the U.S. military and financial assistance, particularly since it is preparing for the long-promised "major offensive" against Iraq.

Moreover, it reckons that Assad's enhanced stature is no longer required to put pressure on Iran's hated enemy, Iraq's President Saddam Hussein because other realignments may well be working towards that end. Considering that the Teheran-Damascus axis was held together primarily by their mutual hostility towards Baghdad, Iran's gradual indifference towards continued support from Damascus is seen here as an indication of two things: growing realization in Iran of its long-term clash of interests with Syria not only on Lebanon but on the general approach to Islam and that Iran is now confident of support from elsewhere.

The U.S. would like the hostages released and would use the occasion as the beginning of a dialogue with Teheran. A strong faction of the Iranian leadership would like to help with regard to the hostages in return for a package and possibly even continue a dialogue after the air in Iran has been cleared of anti-U.S. rhetoric, but another faction is totally opposed to the deal.

It is this factional infighting which was the cause of the arrest in mid-October of Mehdi Hashemi, leader of Iran's organization designed to help liberation movements worldwide, and brother of Ayatollah Montazeri's son-in-law. The arrests themselves have intensified the infighting. Hashemi is said to have been opposed to a deal with the Americans.

While Ayatollah Khomeini and the speaker of the Assembly, Hashem Rafsanjani, appear to be on one side of this growing divide, Ayatollah Montazeri and President Sayed Ali Khomeini are believed to be on the other.

But who has greater influence on the extremist groups in Lebanon? Rafsanjani or Mehdi Hashemi and his gang (possibly with Ayatollah Montazeri's support)? The answer will determine the fate of the remaining U.S. hostages in Lebanon.

If the lives of American hostages are, indeed, in the balance of an internal dispute in Iran, the situation may have got much more complicated than most people realize.

There are several theories current there on the foreign policy implications of Hashemi's arrest and the supposed power struggle. One is that the Saudis and the conservative Gulf states would be furious at the United States opening the door to Iran when they are busy shoring up the regime of Saddam Hussein.

But the more plausible theory is being assiduously pushed. It considers the arrest of Hashemi and his export-the-Islamic-revolution gang as a sop to Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states nervous of Iran's capacity for subversive activities in their societies. In fact, Hashemi and his group are also linked with attempted terrorism during Haj, the annual Moslem pilgrimage to Mecca in Saudi Arabia.

The Saudis, this theory continues, have responded by gestures that would please the Iranians.

(London Observer Service)



Three former hostages in Lebanon – from left, David Jacobson, Rev. Martin Jenco and Rev. Ben Weir – are together at yesterday's news conference in London. (Reuter telephoto)

'Arms deals hurt effort to free Beirut hostages'

LONDON (Reuter). – British church envoy Terry Waite yesterday said the revelation of secret U.S. arms deals with Iran undermined his mission to release western hostages in Lebanon by damaging his credibility and driving crucial contacts underground.

Waite, the personal envoy of Archbishop of Canterbury Robert Runcie, told a news conference he had not been aware of any arms deals between the U.S. and Iran during his previous trips to win the hostages' release.

Referring to reports that the U.S. government had been sending secret arms shipments to Iran to obtain the release of three hostages since September 1985, Waite said: "I feel obliged to say that the rumour and speculation of the past week have done immense harm.

"The speculations of the past week have meant that quite understandably many of them (contacts) have now gone to ground and they may not surface again."

President Reagan acknowledged last Thursday that his administration had secretly sent weapons to Teheran but he denied that this amounted to paying ransom for the American hostages held by pro-Iranian Islamic radicals in Lebanon even though three of them have been released.

Waite, who appeared at the news conference with the three former American hostages, said he believed the freeing of captives in the past had been the result of his humanitarian efforts.

He said no country had any direct influence over captors of western hostages in Lebanon.

"We know no matter what is said in the press that neither Iran, Syria nor other nations have direct influence over the actions of hostage-takers."

The former American hostages David Jacobsen, Father Lawrence Jenco and Reverend Benjamin Weir joined Waite to emphasize the importance of what they described as humanitarian efforts as the only credible way of releasing hostages in Lebanon.

'The sun' of North Korea

Statues and portraits of Kim everywhere

TOKYO (AP). – Kim Il Sung came to power in North Korea in 1948, the year the Korean Peninsula was divided, and made himself the object of a personality cult in a tightly closed society.

Apart from an official biography, few personal details are known about the 74-year-old ruler called "The great father leader" and "the sun of the nation" by propagandists who churn out millions of words praising him.

Heroic statues of Kim have been erected around the country including one standing 20 metres in Pyongyang, the capital. His portraits hang in nearly every household and public building.

Even the word "communism" has been changed to "the thought of Kim Il sung" and the national anthem is *The song of Gen. Kim Il Sung*.

Kim also reportedly has set into motion plans to hand over leadership of North Korea's 19 million people to his 44-year-old son, Kim Jong Il, establishing communism's first family dynasty.

The official biography says that Kim Il Sung was born Kim Sung Chu on April 15, 1912, in Nakyungdae, a village near Pyongyang revered by North Koreans as "the cradle of the world revolution."

His father was an anti-Japanese fighter who was tortured to death in prison by the Japanese in 1917. His mother and relatives were ardent revolutionaries, his biography says.

Kim's great-grandfather helped sink a "U.S. pirate ship, the General Sherman, dispatched by the U.S. aggressors to probe the possiblity of invading Korea in 1866," the book says.

The biography says Kim was active in the underground movement while in high school in eastern Manchuria, where his family had moved. It was then he took the name Kim Il Sung after a North Korean guerrilla hero, and fought Japanese colonizers along the Manchuria-Korea border.

He joined the Chinese Communist Party in 1934, and later escaped from Japanese police who put a price on his head, the biography says.

Kim then went to Moscow, joined the Soviet Communist Party and fought as a major in the Red Army against the Nazis from 1942-45, the biography says. He returned to Korea with the Soviet army in 1945, one month before Americans entered the southern peninsula.

With Soviet aid, he became premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in 1948, and was named president in 1972.

From the start, Kim's avowed goal was a Korea reunited under communism. In June 1950, supplied with Soviet planes, tanks and ammunition, he invaded South Korea, routed the defenders and seized large portions of the country.

When a UN expeditionary force spearheaded by U.S. troops outflanked Kim's forces at Inchon and drove them north, China joined the conflict and turned it into a bloody stalemate. With a 1953 truce, both sides were essentially where they started, but the peninsula was devastated.

Kim continued his vitriolic attacks on South Korea and its close ally the U.S. In 1968, North Korean gunboats seized the Amercian spy ship USS Pueblo off its coast and held the 80-member crew for 11 months.

While formulating his philosophy of political and economic self-reliance, Kim took aid from both Peking and Moscow but relied mainly on the Chinese until 1960.

Despite the burden of a massive defence budget, Kim Il Sung rebuilt North Korea, though it has never achieved the prosperity of the south. Westerners who visited Pyongyang for the 1980 World Table Tennis chamionships found a seemingly thriving city, with wide, clean streets and impressive buildings.

Housing, medical care, food and education were free or nearly so, with taxes non-existent.

But the U.S. State Department said the progress came at great cost. A 1980 report called North Korea's society "perhaps the most highly regimented and controlled in the world today...similar to...the Stalin era in the USSR."

Royal snub for Charles and Diana

RIYADH (AP). – The Prince and Princess of Wales, arriving yesterday on the last leg of a four-nation Gulf tour, received an apparent royal snub because of tense relations between Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom.

Prince Charles was expected to play a role in easing the strain that arose over Britain's break in relations with Syria and reported critical comments by a former British Ambassador.

The apparent snub came in the absence of Crown Prince Abdullah, the counterpart and host of the visiting British royalty.

Prince Abdullah two days ago left on a previously unscheduled private trip to Europe. He has since been in Spain's Canary Islands and the Saudi ambassador to Spain said the Saudi prince's visit was for "a few days' rest."

Prince Sultan, minister of defence and aviation and second in line to the Saudi throne, replaced Abdullah at the head of the official welcoming party.

Relations have been marred by a series of incidents, including publication in two British newspapers last month of a confidential briefing paper from a departing British ambassador to Saudi Arabia. Sir James Craig was quoted as identifying the main features of modern Saudi society as "incompetence, insularity and Islam."



The Prince and Princess of Wales walk with Saudi Defence Minister Prince Sultan on their arrival at the Riyadh airport yesterday. (Reuter telephoto).

Earlier this month, Saudi Arabia deported more than 30 British nurses and other workers for attending illegal drinking parties and British media focused on critical remarks about the Saudis by the returning nationals.

King Fahd has put his new private Nakheel Palace at the disposal of the royal couple.

$1.5b. boost for defence in Soviet 1987 budget

MOSCOW (AFP). – The Soviet Union has unveiled an ambitious economic plan for 1987 that increases military spending by one billion rubles (1.5 billion) and calls for a boost in national income of 4.1 per cent.

Finance Minister Boris Gostev explained that increasing the defence budget to 20.2 billion rubles ($30 billion) reflected Moscow's assessment that the U.S.-Soviet summit at Reykjavik confirmed that "the United States is continuing to seek military superiority."

"What is necessary for (Soviet) armed forces to maintain the defensive capacity of the Soviet Union will be accorded," he said.

The country's 1987 spending plan, presented yesterday to the Supreme Soviet or parliament by Nikolai Talyzin, chairman of the state planning committee, also called for a 4.4 per cent hike in industrial production, up slightly from 1986, and a 4 per cent rise in productivity, against 3.8 per cent expected this year.

Defence spending will remain practically stable as a percentage – 4.6 per cent – of an overall Soviet budget that foresees 435.5 billion rubles in receipts and 435.3 billion in expenses.

The last time the defence budget increased as a portion of the total plan was in 1985 when Moscow wanted to indicate that it considered the international situation more perilous than in previous years.

The session of the Supreme Soviet featured the reappearance of the 75-year-old defence minister, Marshal Sergey Solokov, a non-voting member of the Politburo who had not been seen in public for more than five weeks.

Solokov, who was suffering from flu according to deputy Soviet leader Yegor Ligachev, did not take part in the November 7 parade in Red Square celebrating the 69th anniversary of the Russian revolution.

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

Sinatra recuperating

RANCHO MIRAGE, California (AP). – Singer Frank Sinatra is recuperating at his desert home a week after doctors removed a 30-cm. piece of his large intestine in emergency surgery, spokesmen said.

Sinatra, 70, left Eisenhower Medical Centre on Sunday in good condition.

Earlier this month, Sinatra cut short an appearance at the Golden Nuggest in Atlantic City, New Jersey, because of intense pain from the inflamed intestine.

Siobhan McKenna, 63

DUBLIN (AP). – Acclaimed Irish actress Siobhan McKenna died Sunday of a heart attack following surgery last week for lung cancer, a Dublin hospital spokeswoman said. McKenna was 63.

A strong-boned, vibrant actress, McKenna performed on stage and in movies in the British Isles and the U.S. She was most widely known for her stage work in Dublin, where she played a variety of roles of impassioned and tragic heroines for more than four decades.

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The Post polls the man-in-the-street

Tough on terror – yes Jewish violence – no

Jerusalem Post Reporter

People around the country tend to agree with statements made yesterday by ministers Ariel Sharon and Yitzhak Peretz that new measures are needed to deal with terror and terrorists. But opinions are divided over how far-reaching such measures should be.

At the same time, there is general condemnation of the Jewish violence that came in the wake of Saturday's fatal stabbing of a yeshiva student in the Old City.

A random street- and telephone-poll by *The Jerusalem Post* also revealed an overwhelming call for stepped-up patrols by police and security forces, particularly in busy towns and at popular sites.

Jerusalem residents tended to take a tougher line than people elsewhere.

But in Jerusalem as in other centres, most people were critical of the violent demonstrations and attacks on Arabs by Jews in the capital reacting to the stabbing.

All those asked for their views were willing to talk although not all agreed to be named.

Here are some of the reactions:

□ Binyamin Shwartz, 52, hairdresser, Jerusalem:

"The knifing of the yeshiva student was a terrible act and I can understand why people felt the need to demonstrate on the streets as they did. But such violent demonstrations only play into the hands of the PLO, which wants to stir up greater antagonism between Jew and Arab.

"A better response, and a greater deterrent to terrorism, would be heavier punishments for terrorists and their families. Destroy the homes of convicted terrorists and their relatives and expel them from the country."

□ Moshe, 78, pensioner, Haifa:

"No one should take the law into his own hands. We must find a common language between Arab and Jew and work to show we both can live here in peace."

□ Eli, 26, kiosk owner, Jerusalem:

"Terrorists, trouble-makers, and their families should all be expelled. That would help to quieten things down and deter others. The situation at the moment is that Jews are not sure they can walk anywhere in peace. But violent demonstrations and taking the law into one's own hands are not the answer."

□ Esther, 47, dental laboratory supervisor, Tel Aviv:

"The authorities should re-examine what measures they are taking to control terrorism and see if improvements can be made. But I believe the government, in general, is dealing with the situation as best it can. Violent demonstrations in the streets are not the way."

□ Meir Cohen, 32, taxi driver, Jerusalem:

"I have no doubt that violent demonstrations and an eye-for-an-eye policy have a deterrent effect on the Arabs, and will bring quiet for a while. What is needed most of all is an iron-fist policy by the government and the sort of measures Arik Sharon used to stamp out terror in the Gaza Strip. We should also implement the death penalty."

□ Tal Kachtan, 22, shop assistant, Jerusalem:

"We must find a way to sit and talk with the Arabs and reach an understanding. But the people who took to the streets to demonstrate and protest didn't do so without reason."

□ Shlomo Schwartz, conductor of a Hassidic orchestra, Petah Tikva:

"It was right to demonstrate our feelings. We must show we are not cowed or deterred by terrorism.

"I don't think though that a tougher policy should be undertaken by the authorities, although more police and army patrols should be seen on the streets."

□ Yaffa, 30, car rental clerk, Tel Aviv:

"Violence is not going to help anybody, nor will indiscriminate actions or collective punishments. But people who are involved in terrorist acts must be given very heavy punishments."

□ Moshe Hevroni, 30, pharmacist, Jerusalem:

"Demonstrations like those we saw here are understandable – but it would be better if people did not take to the streets as they did.

"There should be collective punishment in the area of a terrorist attack, even if innocent people are affected. It would certainly have a deterrent effect if shops were forced to close and a curfew was imposed on the area."

□ Shlomo Abutbul, 23, food products salesman, Jerusalem:

"Jews and Arabs are going to have to live together whether they want to or not, and will have to find a way to sit and talk on ways to compromise and live with each other. Violence, demonstrations and tough measures have nothing to offer anybody."

Sharir: Only 'bleeding hearts' would turn in Nakash

By MENACHEM SHALEV
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Tourism and Justice Minister Avraham Sharir has a tendency to attract unfavourable media attention. As tourism minister he has been constantly hounded for his world-wide travels in search of potential tourists. And since assuming the additional role of justice minister, four months ago, his name has repeatedly cropped up in press reports on the controversy over the extradition of William Nakash to France.

Sharir, however, is undaunted by the criticism levelled against him over his reluctance to extradite Nakash. "I know all of these 'bleeding hearts' who support turning Nakash over," he told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday. "If Nakash is harmed in a French jail, they will immediately ask: 'Did we say Nakash should be extradited?' And they will answer: 'No, we said that the matter must be carefully checked."

Sharir takes the alleged dangers that await Nakash in a French jail seriously. "We are talking about a country that has succumbed to terror in the past, a country that is inundated with terrorists and that has many Arabs in its jails. They say – and I have no way of checking it – that there is a 'contract' out for Nakash, that the PLO is going to murder him. So maybe I am condemning Nakash to death by sending him to France? Who authorized me to do so?

"The law empowers the justice minister to have the final word on matters of extradition. I suggest that all those gentle souls who are quick to endorse Nakash's extradition put themselves in my shoes. Extradition is a difficult step to take unless one is totally devoid of emotions."

Sharir adds: "I respect the opinions of Attorney-General Yosef Harish, State-Attorney Yona Blattman and other ministry advisers who support the extradition. But is that a reason for me to extradite? Then why do we need a justice minister?



Avraham Sharir (Brutmann)

"The media are all in favour of extradition. Tomorrow they will all be opposed. If I am criticized, I should be criticized for being a sensitive man, a thoughtful man, a man with feelings."

As justice minister, Sharir is also charged with the administration of the country's court systems which, he admits, is in a "shameful" state. He says he intends to fight for improvement and is slated to meet today to discuss the matter with former justice minister and current Finance Minister Moshe Nissim, who, he says, "should know better than I that the courts are operating under shocking conditions."

But Sharir is obviously not too pleased about the recent establishment of a judges' council, the brainchild of Supreme Court President Meir Shamgar, which is pledged to lobby for more funds for the courts.

"I won't hold a debate with Shamgar in the media," says Sharir, "but I will say this: I work within the framework of the law and I think that everyone else should do likewise. The law that I know does not mention a judges' council. I respect judges as individuals, but a judges' council is not something that I can, or will, relate to."

Sharir ascribes the recent spate of white-collar crimes to the "deterioration of values" and the "spread of materialism" in Israeli society.

"Look at what is happening in the IDF," he says. "People are leaving because of salaries. The same is true of the police, the education system and the medical field. Doctors charge astronomical fees, which no salaried person can afford. I recently had to personally face the problem.

"Tax evasion is an overt phenomenon. If you ask for a receipt from a tradesman, it is tantamount to an insult.

"I think we are all guilty. There is no longer respect or appreciation for any institution and I believe that this lack of respect nurtures corruption."

Sharir points out that he did not ask to be appointed justice minister – "the job was thrust upon me." But, he says, he finds the job stimulating and plans to stay on for the time being.

"I have less time for party matters, for social events and for my family. But I will stay on for as long as the prime minister wants me to."

Speech before Jewish General Assembly

Bush: 'We'll stand tough on Soviet Jews'

By WALTER RUBY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

CHICAGO. – Speaking before 31,000 delegates to the Council of Jewish Federations General Assembly where, with a satellite hook-up to Jerusalem, Vice President George Bush declared that the Reagan adminstration would continue to press the issue of Soviet Jewry publicly as well as privately, and that it would not let up in its "tough" war against terrorism.

In response to an appeal by Natan Sharansky, addressing the assembly from Jerusalem via satellite, for stepped up public demonstrations on behalf of Soviet Jews, and for the administration to link the issue of human rights in the Soviet Union with others being negotiated between the superpowers, Bush faced the wide screen on which Sharansky's image was projected and stated, "We will continue to speak out publicly against the oppression of Soviet Jews. Have no fear that we will resort solely to quiet diplomacy ...We will remind the Soviets that they better do what is right."

Sharansky thanked Bush, adding, "Quiet diplomacy only works together with great pressure."

Bush's interchange with Sharansky on Sunday night was the emotional high point of the four-day CJF general assembly, which had also heard earlier speeches by both Bush and Sharansky.

In his speech, Bush, who is expected to run for president in 1988, stated that the "mutual dependence between Israel and the United States is good, not bad...It is not unrealistic to feel some hope [for Israeli-Arab] peace. But we have to keep clean, clear eyes as we look out at the world, and see things as they are. We have to be both shrewd and tough."

Bush also addressed Jewish anxiety about the Reagan administration and the Christian evangelical right: "I passionately believe in the separation of church and state, and I would fiercely oppose the obvious or subtle establishment of any state religion.

"Religion is a strong current in our national life, and it should be. We have to remember tolerance...and not to judge each other or to speak disparagingly of each other's beliefs. Religion isn't a problem in this country, but tolerance sometimes is."

Although he did not mention U.S. arms sales to Iran, Bush called for "toughness in the war against terrorism." Terming terrorists "jackals" who exhibit "the sickest kind of cruelty," Bush called for stepped up anti-terror efforts by the international community, pledging that "we are going to stick on this like a German shepherd on a bone."

During the general assembly, the CJF passed a series of resolutions on foreign and domestic subjects. Among them the CJF urged the administration not to sell advanced arms to Arab states; and, while aiding Egypt, "to encourage [Egypt] to fully and expeditiously normalize relations with Israel."

Stressing its "deep concern that the plight of the poor and the elderly, the handicapped, the homeless and the unemployed will only worsen," the CJF urged the administration and Congress "to apply their budget-cutting to all areas of the federal budget – including defence, "sparing none but the most people-sensitive programmes."

The most controversial resolution passed concerned "religious pluralism," which "underscored the CJF's responsibilities to inform the Israeli leadership of the divisive impact any change in the Law of Return would have on North American Jewry...We support resolutions passed at annual Jewish Agency assemblies strengthening and guaranteeing respect for religious pluralism in all funded programmes and activities of the Jewish Agency."

Members of the New York delegation opposed the resolution, fearful that it might alienate the city's substantial Orthodox population, and hurt Federation fund-raising efforts in the Orthodox community.

Rabbi Jack Frank, an Orthodox rabbi from Chicago, commented, "I maintain Israel is a sovereign country that should make its own laws, and no pressure from the outside ought to dictate how Israel conducts itself. The definition of 'Who is a Jew' will be made by Israel, and pressure from here is unfair."

However, according to CJF executive vice president Carmi Schwartz, "This resolution is just a continuation of what we have been saying to Israel over the past four years, which is that we want Israel to understand that if they amend the Law of Return it will be injurious to our relations."

Asked if he feared Orthodox Jews would turn away from fund-raising by the federations and the United Jewish Appeal as a result of the CJF's statement, Schwartz remarked, "No, because the Orthodox have no less of a stake in the relationships of Klal Yisrael [the entire Jewish people] than any other Jews. We aren't telling Israel to do anything, but just letting them know that there are areas in which what they do will have impact on the status of Jewish life everywhere."



Kunio Ishida, cultural attaché of the Japanese Embassy in Tel Aviv, holds a priceless 300-year-old Kakiemon porcelain jar which goes on view at the Israel Museum this evening, together with Kakeimon porcelains made under the supervision of the eldest male of the Kakeimon clan over 14 generations. The latest pieces on view were made this year. The warm creamy glazes of the Kakeimon porcelains are unique. (Photo by Harlap courtesy of the Israel Museum)

Police to quiz Kahane on egg-smear

By MENACHEM SHALEV

MK Meir Kahane is to be questioned by police about an incident in which he reportedly smeared a police officer with egg.

A decision on whether to seek the lifting of Kahane's parliamentary immunity so that he can face trial will be made after his interrogation, the Justice Ministry said yesterday. If he is prosecuted, the charge will likely be insulting a police officer, the ministry said.

The alleged incident took place during a public address by Kahane in Kfar Sava last January. Demonstrators hurled raw eggs at Kahane, who was protected by a cordon of policemen.

Kahane reportedly scooped up some egg and smeared it on a police officer standing near by. Kahane allegedly told the officer: "I got dirty so its only fair that you should get dirty too."

An MK's immunity does not prevent the police from questioning him.

Security prisoners stab Arab inmates

RAMLE (Itim). – Two Arabs serving sentences for criminal offences were stabbed at Ayalon prison here yesterday by two security prisoners, also Arabs.

Kanaan Shakar of Upper Nazareth, serving 25 days for assault, was wounded in the neck and chest. Utman Malachi of East Jerusalem, serving two years for burglary and other offences, was wounded in the face.

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA – Eliahu Inbal conducting with Antonio Meneses, cello and Joan Rodgers, soprano (Tel-Aviv, Mann Auditorium, November 15). Partos: Concertino for Strings; Schumann: Cello Concerto; Mahler: Symphony No. 4 in G Major.

Beautiful Match

MUSIC REVIEW

Some programmes make an impression by their contrasts. The works of this concert, however, matched beautifully. Schumann's cello concerto is all love and nobility. Mahler's Fourth expresses peace, great purity of feeling and an almost naive optimism.

Both interpreters, Antonio Menesses in the cello concerto and Inbal in the symphony, identified beautifully with the spiritual content of the works and thus contributed to perfect mutual accommodation.

Meneses treasured each phrase, almost every tone of Schumann's music. The concerto is all melody, and this melody came directly from Meneses' heart. Nothing external disturbed the idyllic mood or interfered with the intimacy of dialogue between performer and composer.

Something similar happened with Mahler. Inbal, since his last visit here, seems to have made enormous progress. He conducted with ease and naturalness, at a relaxed pace.

Inbal allowed Mahler to speak his own language without ever trying to put himself above the composer – as many conducters do with Mahler. It was an extremely affectionate Mahler approached with kindness and sympathy.

Soprano Rodgers was not very impressive. Her voice lacks depth and mellowness and she did not always capture convincingly enough the mood and meaning of the text (from "Des Knaben Wunderhorn").

BENJAMIN BAR-AM

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Registration and details: Beit Ora, Tel. 02-822633.

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TODAY'S ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL:
8.00 Teletext **8.03** Keep Fit **8.15** School Broadcasts **14.00** Teletext **14.03** Keep Fit **14.15** Challenge of a Lifetime – film, starring Penny Marshall and Jonathan Silverman **16.00** Touring Israel – with Sefi Ben Yosef **16.15** Playhouse **17.00** A New Evening – live magazine
CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:
17.30 News for Young Children
18.00 The Return of the Antelope (part 4)
18.20 Songs
ARABIC LANGUAGE programmes:
18.30 News roundup
18.32 End of Empire
19.30 News
HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at
20.00 with a news roundup
20.02 Find the Pips – TV game, introduced by Dudu Topaz
20.30 Kolbotek
21.00 Mabat Newsreel
21.40 Second Look – focus on matters of moment
22.20 Crazy Like a Fox – starring Jack Warden and John Rubinstein: Till Death us Part
23.05 Hilde? On T.V.? – humour
23.45 News
JORDAN TV (unofficial):
17.30 Cartoons **18.00** French Hour **19.30** News in Hebrew **20.00** News in Arabic **20.30** Chart Attack **21.30** Hillary **22.00** News in English **22.20** Dempsey and Makepeace
MIDDLE EAST TV (from T.A. north):
13.30 Another Life **14.00** 700 Club **14.30** Shape-Up **15.00** Afternoon Movie: My Forbidden Past **16.30** Heathcliff **17.00** Flying House **17.30** Muppets **18.00** Star Trek **19.00** News **20.00** The A-Team **21.00** Mac Gyver **22.00** Airwolf **23.00** 700 Club

RADIO

Voice of Music

6.02 Morning Melodies
7.07 Widor: Cantilena for Organ; Bach: Concerto for Harpsichord
7.30 Handel: Suite No. 5 (Ross); Albinoni: Concerto No. 2 for Oboe and Strings (Holliger, I Musici); Mozart: Aria from "Idomineo" (Berganza); Brahms: Trio for Piano, Clarinet and Cello; Schumann: Symphony No. 3; "Rhenish" (Los Angeles/Giulini)
9.30 Liszt: Mazeppa (Goldberg); Schumann: Sonata for Violin and Piano Op. 105; Rimsky-Korsakov: Scheherazade (Vienna/Previn); Shostakovich: Violin Concerto No. 1 (Lack, Berlin Sym./Kollar), Symphony No. 1 (Cincinnati Sym./Susskind)
12.05 Haydn: Piano Trio No. 30 (Beaux Arts); Donizetti: String Quartet No. 2
13.00 Bach: Magnificat (JSO/Foss); Beethoven: Symphony No. 4 (Chicago/Solti); Bartok: Piano Concerto No. 3 (Bishop, London Sym./Davis); Debussy: Nocturnes – Nuages, Fetes, Sirenes (New Philharmonia/Boulez)
15.00 From the Record Shelf
16.00 Mozart: Symphony No. 36, "Linz"; Prokofiev: Piano Concerto No. 3 (Joselson, Dallas/Mata); Bach: Goldberg Variations
18.30 Shmuel Magen, cello, David Dolan, piano – Bach: Sonata No. 1; Maayani: Sonata for Cello; Schumann: 3 Fantasiestücke, Op. 73; Brahms: Sonata No. 2
20.05 Bach: English Suite No. 2 (Argerich)
20.30 From Our Concert Halls: Israel Sinfonietta under Mendi Rodan – Haydn: "The Creation", oratorio
22.30 Then and Again
23.00 Baroque and Renaissance Music

First Programme

6.03 Programmes for Olim
7.30 Favourite Old Songs
8.05 Compass – with Benny Hendel
9.05 Hebrew songs
9.30 Encounter – live family magazine
10.30 Programme in Easy Hebrew
11.10 School Broadcasts
11.30 Education for all
12.05 Oriental Requests
13.00 News in English
13.30 News in French
14.06 Children's programmes
15.25 Education for all
15.55 Notes on a New Book
16.05 A Political Book
17.20 Everyman's University
18.08 Jewish Traditions
18.50 Bible Reading
19.05 Talmud Lesson
19.30 Programmes for Olim
22.05 Two by Two

Second Programme

6.12 Gymnastics
6.30 Editorial Review
6.53 Green Light – drivers' corner
7.00 This Morning – news magazine
9.05 House Call – with Rivka Michaeli
10.05 All Shades of the Network – morning magazine
12.10 O.K. on Two
13.00 Midday – news commentary, music
14.06 Humour
15.05 Magic Moments
16.05 Songs and Homework
17.10 Economics Magazine
18.06 Health and Medicine Magazine
18.45 Today in Sport
19.05 Today – radio newsreel
19.35 New World – environment magazine
20.05 Cantorial Requests
22.05 Once More
23.05 Quizzes

Army

6.05 University on the Air
6.30 Open Your Eyes – songs, information
7.07 "707" – with Eitan Lifshitz
8.05 Good Morning Israel
9.05 In the Morning – with Efi Yisraeli
10.05 Coffee Break
11.05 Right Now – with Rafi Reshef
13.05 Israeli Tunes
15.05 Daily Meeting – with Orly Yaniv
18.05 841 Travels North
16.20 Four in the Afternoon
17.00 Evening Newsreel
18.06 Economics Magazine
19.06 Music
20.05 Interview with Aluf Avihu Bin Nun
21.00 Mabat – TV newsreel
21.30 University on the Air
22.05 Popular songs
23.05 Israeli songs
00.05 Night Birds – songs, chat



WHAT'S ON

Notices in this feature are charged at NIS 7.60 per line including VAT. Insertion every day of the month costs NIS 151.80 per line, including VAT, per month.

JERUSALEM

Museums

ISRAEL MUSEUM. Exhibitions: Ketef Hinnom – treasure facing Jerusalem's walls ◊ "A Man and his Land," Moshe Dayan collection ◊ Kakiemon, 400 Years of Japanese Porcelain Tradition (opens 18.11) ◊ Ancient Glass Exhibit ◊ The Idea in Form, designs for the table ◊ Animals in Ancient Art (Rockefeller) ◊ Three Japanese Designers, graphics and product design ◊ Bethlehem Embroidery, dresses and costume parts ◊ Minus One Dimension – 20th Century Sculptors' Drawings ◊ Art in Context, audio-visual programme ◊ News in Antiquities ◊ Big and Small, relative sizes in life, art and children's world ◊ Jewels of Children's Literature ◊ Permanent exhibitions of Archeology, Judaica and Ethnic Art.
VISITING HOURS: Main Museum 4-10. At 3: Guided tour of Shrine of the Book in English. 4: Storytelling for children, age 4-6, in Hebrew. 4:30: Guided tour of Museum in English. 7:15: Dayan Collection, guided tour (in English) with Talley Oman. 8: Israel Art, gallery talk (in Hebrew) with Monica Federovsky.
L.A. MAYER MUSEUM FOR ISLAMIC ART. Visiting hours: Sun.-Thurs. 10-1; 3:30-6. Fri. closed. Sat. and holiday eves 10-1. 2 Hapalmach St., Tel. 02-861291/2. Bus No. 15.

Exhibitions

JERUSALEM MAP HOUSE, Old City, 7 Beit El St., 288338, 423547. Roberts, Turner, etc.

Conducted Tours

HADASSAH – Hourly tours of the Chagall Windows at Kiryat Hadassah on the half hour. ★ Information, reservations: 02-416333, 02-446271.
HEBREW UNIVERSITY
1. Tours in English at 9 and 11 a.m. from Administration Building, Givat Ram Campus. Buses 9, 28, 24 and 16.
2. Mount Scopus tours 11 a.m. from the Bronfman Reception Centre, Sherman Building. Buses 9, 28, 4a, 26 and 23 to the first underground stop. Further details: Tel. 02-882919.
AMIT WOMEN (formerly American Mizrachi Women). Free Morning Tours – 8 Alkalai Street, Jerusalem. Tel. 02-699222.

Information Centres

UJA INFORMATION CENTRE, 1 Ibn Gabirol St., Rehavia, Jerusalem. Features TV news programmes from the U.S., continual A.P. News teletext, videotapes on UJA (United Jewish Appeal) sponsored programmes in Israel. Open Sunday-Thursday, 3:00-7:00 p.m. For more information call 02-246485, 02-240795.

TEL AVIV

Museums

TEL AVIV MUSEUM. Exhibitions: Oskar Kokoschka, 1886-1980. Selection of Prints and Albums. Trends in Geometric Abstract Art ◊ Simcha Shirman, Photographic Works, 1982-1986 ◊ Edvard Munch, prints: Death, Love and Anxiety ◊ Print into Print, works by six Israeli artists. ◊ The Museum's collection of Classical, Impressionist, Post-Impressionist and contemporary art. Visiting Hours: Sun.-Thur. 10-2, 5-9. Sat. 11-2, 7-10; Fri. closed. **Helena Rubinstein Pavilion: Exhibition:** Yair Garbuz, "A Jew, A Frenchman and an Arab," 10 works, 1984-86. **Visiting Hours:** Sun.-Thur. 10-1; 5-7. Sat. 11-2. Fri. closed.

Conducted Tours

AMIT WOMEN (formerly American Mizrachi Women). Free Morning Tours – Tel Aviv, Tel. 220187, 233154.
WIZO. To visit our projects call Tel Aviv, 232939; Jerusalem, 226060; Haifa, 88817.
ORT. To visit our technological High Schools call Jerusalem 533141; Tel Aviv 396171, 233231, 240528; Netanya 33744.
PIONEER WOMEN – NA'AMAT. Morning tours. Tel Aviv, 210791. Jerusalem 244878.
HADASSAH VISITORS DEPT. Astor Hotel, Room 01. 105 Hayarkon St., Tel 03-223141.

HAIFA

Museums

HAIFA MUSEUM, 26 Shabbtai Levy St. Tel. 04-523255. Exhibitions: **Modern Art** – Ephemeral Monument: Naftali Nachmani, Reuven Ativa – colour photographs. **Ancient Art** – Jewish coins of the Second Temple Period, Egyptian textiles, terracotta figurines. **Music & Ethnology:** world paper cuts. Open: Sun.-Thur. & Sat. 10-1; Tue., Thur. & Sat. also 6-9. **Ticket also admits to National Maritime, Prehistoric and Japanese Museums.**
WHAT'S ON IN HAIFA, dial 04-640840.

CINEMA

JERUSALEM
Beit Agron: Snow White (Disney) 4; Chinatown 7:30; Jesus Christ Superstar 12 midnight; **Binyenei Ha'uma:** Heartburn 7, 9; **Cinematheque:** Dumbo 4; Pauline a la Plage 7; Marathon of German Experimental Films of the 80s (small hall); 16 Candles 9:30; **Eden:** Mona Lisa 4:30, 7, 9; **Edison:** Clan of the Cave Bear 4:30, 7, 9; **Hebrew Ricochets** 4:30, 7:15, 9:15; **Jerusalem Theatre:** Shoah (I) at 1; Shoah (II) 6:30; **Kfir:** Hannah and her Sisters 4:30, 7, 9; **Mitchell:** Top Gun 7, 9; **Orgil:** El Amor Brujo 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Orion Or 1:** Aliens 4, 6:30, 9; **Orion Or 3:** Big Trouble in Little China 4:30 7, 9; **Orna:** Pirates 4:15, 6:45, 9:15; **Ron:** The Burmese Harp 4:30, 7, 9; **Semadar:** A Room With a View 7, 9:15.

TEL AVIV
Beit Leissin: Everything You Wanted to Know About Sex 11:15 p.m.; **Ben-Yehuda:** Top Gun 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Chen 1:** Aliens 4:25, 7, 9:45; **Chen 2:** Joshua Then and Now 5, 7:25, 9:45; **Chen 3:** About Last Night 5, 7:40, 9:55; **Chen 4:** Donna Flor and Her Two Husbands 11, 2, 5, 7:40, 9:50; **Chen 5:** Down and Out in Beverly Hills 5, 7:40; 9:50; Protocol Girl 11 a.m., 2; **Cinema One:** Foul Play 4:30; 7:15, 9:30; **Cinema Two:** Quest for Fire 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Dekel:** Big Trouble in Little China 7:15, 9:30; **Dizengoff 1:** Mona Lisa 11, 1:30, 4:45, 7:15, 9:40; **Dizengoff 2:** Kiss of the Spiderwoman 11, 1:30, 4:45, 7:15, 9:40; **Dizengoff 3:** 3 Hommes et un Coufin 11, 1:30, 4:45, 7:15, 9:40; **Drive-In:** Alphabet City 7:30, 9:30; Sex film 12 midnight; **Esther:** Dangerous Ground 5, 7:30, 9:40; **Gat:** El Amor Brujo 5, 7:15, 9:30; **New Gordon:** Diary for My Children 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Hod:** Clan of the Cave Bear 4:30; 7:15, 9:30; **Institut Français:** L'une Chante L'autre Pas 7:30; **Israel Cinematheque** Le Cerf Volant 7: Montenegro 9:30; **Lev I:** The Burmese Harp 2, 5, 7:30, 9:45; **Lev II:** Trouble in Mind 2, 5, 7:30, 9:30; **Lev III:** From Queen 2, 5, 7:40, 9:40; **Lev IV** Otello 2, 5, 7:30, 9:45; **Limor Hamehudash:** Haunted Honeymoon 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Nils Holgersson 11 a.m.; **Maxim:** Against All Odds 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Mograbi:** closed for renovations; **Orly:** Heartburn 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Paris:** Vagabonde 12, 2, 4, 7:15, 9:30; **Peer:** Two Fingers From Sidon 5, 7:30, 9:30; **Shabat:** Hannah and Her Sisters 4:30, 7, 9:30; **Sivan:** Coca Cola Kid 5, 7:15, 9:30; **Studio:** closed for renovations; **Tamuz Hamehudash:** The Gods Must Be Crazy 7:15, 9:30; Altared States 11:45 p.m.; **Tchelet:** The Color Purple 6, 9; **Tel Aviv: Highlander 5, 7:15, 9:30; Tel Aviv Museum:** Shoah (I) 7; Shoah (II) 1; **Zafon:** A Room With a View 4:30, 7, 9:30.

HAIFA
Amphitheatre: Haunted Honeymoon 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Armon:** On Dangerous Ground 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Atzmon 1:** Top Gun 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Atzmon 2:** Mona Lisa 4:45, 7:15, 9:30; **Cinn:** Aliens 6:30, 9; **Keren Or Hamehudash:** Vagabonde 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Orah:** Clan of the Cave Bear 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Orly:** A Room With a View 6:30, 9; **Peer:** The Gods Must Be Crazy 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Rav-Gat 1:** Joshua Then and Now 4:30, 6:45, 9:15; **Rav-Gat 2:** Trouble in Mind 4:30, 9:15; **Ron:** Bustin' Loose 4, 6:45, 9; **Shavit:** Hannah and Her Sisters 7, 9.

RAMAT GAN
Armon: Private Benjamin 5, 7:30, 9:45; **Lily:** Hannah and Her Sisters 7:15, 9:30; **Oasis:** Aliens 4, 6:40, 9:30; **Ordan:** Ricochets 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Ramat Gan:** closed for renovations; **Rav-Gan 1:** Down and Out in Beverly Hills 7:30, 9:50; **Rav-Gan 2:** About Last Night 5, 7:20, 9:40; **Rav-Gan 3:** 3 Hommes et un Coufin 5, 7:30, 9:40; **Rav Gan 4:** Joshua Then and Now 6, 7:30, 9:40.

HERZLIYA
Dan Accadia: Pretty in Pink 7, 9:30; **Daniel Hotel:** Out of Africa 6, 9:30; **David:** Down and Out in Beverly Hills 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Hechal:** Top Gun 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **New Tiferet:** The Color Purple 7, 9:30

HOLON
Armon Hamehudash: Ricochets 7:30, 9:30; **Matnas:** F.X. 4, 7:15, 9:30; **Migdal:** Swing Shift 7:15, 9:30; **Savoy:** Bustin' Loose 4:30, 7:15, 9:30

BAT YAM
Atzmaut: Heartburn 7:15, 9:30; Cobra 4:30.

GIVATAYIM
Hadar: The Good, The Bad and The Meany 4:30, 7:15, 9:30.

RAMAT HASHARON
Kochav: Agnes of God 9:30 p.m.; Iron Eagle 7; Watership Hill 4.

PETAH TIKVA
G.G. Hechal 1: Hannah and Her Sisters 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **G.G. Hechal 2:** Top Gun 4:30, 7:15, 9:30 **G.G. Hechal 3:** The Color Purple 4:15, 6:45, 9:30

KIRYAT ONO
Community Centre: Secret Admirer 7; Just Between Friends 9:30

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

A cry of pain

By Martin Gilbert

A year has now passed since Leonid Volvovsky, Ari to his friends, was sentenced to three years in a labour camp for alleged "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." A Hebrew speaker, and a Hebrew teacher of distinction, Volvovsky's only real "crime" is that he had long ago applied to leave the Soviet Union, together with his wife, Ludmila (Mila), and his daughter, Kira, who is now eighteen years old; that he fought for his right to leave, and that he inspired other Jews to want to return to their Jewish heritage.

Two months ago I wrote about Volvovsky in this column, expressing the hope that it would not be too long before he, his wife and daughter would enter, as they so wish to do, the "festive hall" at Ben-Gurion Airport. I would not have broken into the sequence of writing about a different prisoner every two weeks, had it not been for a letter which has just reached me from Ludmila Volvovsky, written in Hebrew, in which she describes how she had seen her husband in a labour camp the week before, "and still can't sleep when I think about the pains in his spine."

During their brief meeting in the labour camp it was hard, Ludmila writes, for her husband "even to sit." Her letter continues: "Before his arrest he never went to a doctor. He would run several kilometres every morning. Even when he didn't feel well he would say he had to run, and everything would pass. I honestly don't remember him ever lying in bed." That was in the days when Volvovsky, in Moscow, taught and sang and, as I wrote two months ago, "delighted in learning, practising and teaching the practice of Judaism."

"What is now happening in the camp," Ludmila writes, "is really terrible. My husband hardly eats because he is still trying to keep kosher. Prisoners are allowed to buy 11 roubles of food a month in the camp store, but Ari has not had the permission to do this recently." Her cry of pain continues: "He is ill and they are not curing him, because the head of the medical department in the camp assumes that it is free men who should think about health, not men in camp."

At one point Volvovsky was allowed to go to the camp hospital for four days, "but from there", Ludmila writes, "he was sent to an isolation cell, despite the fact that he hadn't committed any serious offence. And that's the way it goes. And now Ari is in a very serious condition."

A PRISONER'S family must suffer many pains. In her letter, Ludmila also writes about Volvovsky's mother, Chava, who is 75 years old, and "cries constantly since Ari was arrested; she was always a strong, jolly woman."

Neither Volvovsky's mother, nor his aunt Rosa with whom she lives, nor Ludmila herself, can "get over the fact," (as Ludmila writes) "that he has been arrested, innocent of any crime and suffering a great deal." She continues: "Perhaps it is not an acceptable thing to speak about a husband in such words, but I must point out that my husband is a very good man and deserves a much better fate."

Ludmila's letter ends with a plea for help. Her husband is a prisoner, sick and in danger. "I therefore implore everyone interested in his fate, or even only in justice, to save him."

Up against the Jewish culture-busters

By HARRY WALL

IT IS A sun-drenched October day in Leningrad, a city that still carries the European grandeur that Peter the Great was so determined to achieve. But in the dimly-lit apartment off of bustling Nevsky Boulevard, there is no sense of connection with the artistic wonders of the city. There is, however, cultural activity of a different kind.

Leonid Kelbert, a *resufenik* since 1979, has been busy creating and staging theatrical productions of Jewish interest for a small but growing group of Jewish activists. For his efforts to enrich the cultural life of Soviet Jews, Kelbert has been denied employment in his profession, repeatedly harassed, beaten and jailed.

Once a renowned film-maker – a few of his works earned awards at foreign film festivals – Kelbert is frustrated over not being allowed to work professionally and bitter about being denied permission to leave Russia. Like other long-term refuseniks, however, Kelbert has channelled his formidable talents into promoting Jewish learning and culture.

Kelbert's first production was a Purim play, which was staged privately for Jewish friends in Leningrad. His theatre group then mounted a play about Masada in 1982. Kelbert's work enjoyed tremendous popularity among Jews, and he went on to write and stage some 30 productions, a remarkable feat considering the adversity he constantly faced.

Leonid Kelbert, along with other Jewish activists, is in the forefront of a movement to bring Jewish education and culture to a community that is isolated from the mainstream of Jewish life. They do so despite government repression and at considerable personal risk. Hundreds of Soviet Jews are now engaged in teaching and learning Hebrew, attending seminars on Talmud, studying ancient Jewish history and modern Israel, and participating in plays and poetry readings concerning Judaism.



Masha and Leonid Kelbert

"Our fathers were shot during the Stalin era for writing poetry; today, instead of killing us, the government aims for the cultural annihilation of Soviet Jews."

Because it is almost impossible to promote Jewish education or religious studies in synagogues in the Soviet Union, these activities must be conducted secretly, usually by small groups in private homes. A few years ago the numbers involved in such programmes were considerably greater. But then the government began cracking down on the organizers with unrelenting ferocity. Group leaders were arrested, students were intimidated, and several Hebrew teachers were sent to Siberian prisons.

In February, 1982, as pressure against Jewish activists mounted, Leonid Kelbert was arrested and jailed for two weeks on a trumped-up charge of "hooliganism." His only "crime" was arranging a number of theatre performances on Jewish history in private homes. Shortly afterwards, three other refuseniks from Leningrad appealed to the authorities to permit their cultural programmes. They were told to stop participating in "foreign" activities and that only "Russian" cultural works were allowed in Leningrad.

"Our fathers were shot during the 1930's for writing poetry; today, instead of killing us, the government aims for the cultural annihilation of Soviet Jews," says Kelbert, a somewhat frail, soft-spoken man in his late 30s. As he talks his wife, Masha, an attractive woman whose profession is forensic medicine, tries to lull their baby to sleep. The living room, one of only two rooms, in their "old Leningrad" building, is large by Russian standards and is filled with many books on theatre and literature.

Despite the KGB warning, Kelbert and his friends formed the Leningrad Society for the Study of Jewish Culture, similar to other, approved, groups seeking to study their national heritage, and asked for official recognition. In March of 1982, Kelbert and his fellow activist, Ya'acov Goredetsky, were called in to the KGB and told that not only would such a society not be sanctioned, but unless they ceased their activities the punishment would be far more severe than two weeks in jail. In other words, fostering Jewish culture had become a "criminal offence."

Kelbert's theatre group had effectively been broken up. Since then he has only been able to work part time and in a capacity degrading to his talents. (One job involved teaching photography to manual labourers who preferred to spend their leisure time drinking vodka).

Leonid Kelbert has been told by the Soviet Authorities that he has "no chance of ever seeing Israel." His latest application to emigrate was refused without even permitting him to fill out the necessary forms. There has been no reply to his appeal for reconsideration.

Last year, during the Gorbachev-Reagan summit in Geneva, Kelbert was attacked and beaten severely while accompanying two Swiss tourists to visit the home of another refusenik. His assailants, purportedly thieves, stole a handbag from him. Their real aim was to obtain incriminating documents, which they did not find. Kelbert was taken to a hospital and treated for a severe concussion. His assailants, whom he later saw at the police station, were never charged with a crime.

KELBERT WAS RAISED in the Central Asian province of Tashkent, where his father was exiled during the Stalinist purges but later rose to a position of importance in the local government. Like so many other Soviet Jews, Kelbert was raised in a totally assimilated family. Devoting himself to film and theatre, Kelbert could look forward to a successful career in the arts in Leningrad.

What changed Kelbert wasn't Judaism – that came later – but censorship. Frustrated and feeling suffocated by official interference with his works, Kelbert decided to leave Russia in 1976. However, his father refused to support his decision: Soviet law requires parental permission no matter what the age of the child. Three years later, when his father finally agreed to Leonid's request to emigrate, he was denied permission to go.

What transformed him from an assimilated Jew seeking only the freedom of artistic expression to a leading promoter of Jewish culture was mainly a random event. Invited by a friend to attend a lecture on Jewish history, Kelbert found the subject fascinating but the presentation boring. Deciding he could do a better presentation, he eventually staged the Purim Play. From then on there was no turning back.

Kelbert may be the only Soviet refusenik to have a play staged in Israel. Entitled *Letter from a Pink Folder*, it was performed in Tel Aviv a few years ago.

While Leonid Kelbert has been jailed, threatened and beaten, he and his fellow activists are not easily silenced. The courage, determination and resourcefulness of the Jewish activists in Russia is an extraordinary force that even the all-powerful KGB is unable to destroy.

Compiled by Enid Wurtman from reports received by the Israel Public Council for Soviet Jewry, the Soviet Jewry Education and Information Centre, the London newsletter "Jews in the USSR", the Long Island Committee for Soviet Jewry, Israel Action, and other sources in the Soviet Union, Israel, England and the U.S. The dates indicate when the reports were received.

News calendar

OCTOBER 30

Ida Nudel, who had been invited by Nobel Peace laureate Elie Wiesel to visit him in Moscow and had been forcibly prevented from doing so, filed a complaint with the procurator of Bendery, the Moldavian town where she has been forced to live in semi-exile. "On October 23, 1986, I bought a bus ticket and I sat in the assigned seat," Nudel reported. "Within a few minutes, two militiamen entered and announced that I must get off the bus... I refused. They continued to insist that it was in my interest to get off."

Nudel asked whether they had the authority to order her off the bus. "In response, they began to laugh and to threaten me... they dragged me by my hands and feet out the back door of the bus and threw me to the ground. Meanwhile, a police van arrived and they put me into it." The incident occurred at 8 a.m. at the central bus depot, in the presence of a large crowd of townspeople. Later, the local police chief, V.V. **Bordiniuk**, admitted to Nudel that there was no legal basis for what the militiamen did, but advised her not to leave the city: "Otherwise, I cannot guarantee that you will stay alive."

Because she refused to comply with an order from an authorized official, a criminal file was opened against her. In her complaint, Nudel demanded an official reply to three questions: Under what law was she subjected to an act of violence? Is the verbal declaration forbidding her to leave Bendery legal? And how valid is the official excuse that her life is in danger?

Nudel expressed fear that the police would deny that the incident had taken place, and perhaps send her to a penal institution. But the day after her report, the assistant to Procurator **Melnik, L.D. Tederazh**, confirmed that the militia had acted illegally, assured Nudel that she would not be harassed further and told her that she was "free" to leave Bendery. She has asked to have this confirmed in a written document to protect her from further attacks, and has demanded that the militiamen be prosecuted for assault.

Prisoner of Zion **Vladimir Lifshitz**, who has been returned to his Siberian labour camp after hospitalization for hypertension, is under increasing pressure from criminal inmates, who are being incited against him by prison authorities. Because of his poor physical condition, he has been given lighter work – sewing sacks while standing on his feet 12 hours a day. The ailing 45-year-old is only able to sew 50 sacks a day out of a daily quota of 150 sacks. Because punishment for low productivity is meted out collectively, he is suffering verbal and physical abuse from the other prisoners, most of whom are in their twenties.

Vladimir's wife, Anya, sent an appeal to the foreign ministers meeting in Vienna on the Helsinki process, describing the problems her family has confronted since they applied to emigrate to Israel five years ago.

NOVEMBER 1

Leningrad activist **Albert (Haim) Burshtein**, 21, and his 15-year-old sister were forcibly prevented from boarding an airplane bound for Vilnius, where they were going to attend an unofficial Holocaust memorial. Police confiscated his camera, and accused him of having photographed the plainclothesmen who had prevented him from boarding the plane. A large crowd gathered, and Burshtein spoke to them about the plight of Soviet Jews. He was not detained.

But a few days later, on November 6, Burshtein, who suffers from osteomyelitis, was taken from a taxi in Leningrad and brutally beaten by KGB agents. The agents, in two unmarked cars, had tail-gated the taxi, causing the driver to panic and to try to escape. The ensuing car chase lasted for half an hour. When the taxi was finally stopped, the driver was let off with a warning, while two of the five KGB agents beat Burshtein mercilessly, and told him "it'll be much worse next time."

NOVEMBER 3

Semion Borovinsky, 38, of Leningrad, has been subjected to continuing harassment since he was recently sentenced to five months "corrective work" for refusing to testify against his friend Vladimir Lifshitz. On several occasions he has been summoned to the central telephone office for "calls from Israel," only to find there were no calls awaiting him. He has been accosted on the street by strangers, and on one occasion, saw a woman lying in the street on the sidewalk in front of the entrance to his home. He thought she might be ill, and was about to offer his assistance, when his wife **Natalia**, suspecting a provocation, warned him away.

Prisoner of Zion **Roald (Alik) Zelichenok**, 50, who is serving a three-year term in Kazakhstan for "defaming the Soviet state", was elated and surprised to receive three letters from abroad, including one from Kibbutz Gezer which has "adopted" him. It is very rare for a prisoner to receive mail sent from abroad.

His wife, **Galina**, is urging an international campaign to press the Soviets for Alik's early release – December 11 marks the completion of half his term, and he theoretically could be amnestied after that day, especially because of this severe medical condition, including kidney problems and blood pressure of 190/130.

Some 100 Jewish activists expressed "the silent smouldering of thousands of Jewish families" in a document detailing the plight of refuseniks and Prisoners of Zion that has been sent to the delegates at the Vienna conference on the Helsinki accords.

"Today, the release of the Prisoners of Zion and the repatriation of refuseniks is the most painful and urgent problem..."

Among the signatories from Moscow, Leningrad, Riga, Erevan, Chernovtsy and other cities were: **Vladimir Slepak**, (ex-Prisoner of Zion and a refusenik for 16 years), **Yuli Kosharovsky** (15 years), **Lev Ovsishcher** (14 years), **Aba Taratuta** (12 years) and **Natasha Khassina** (10 years). Prisoners' wives include **Ina Begun, Natasha Ratner Magarik, Tanya Edelstein** and **Tatiana Zunshine.**

NOVEMBER 5

Leonid (Elimelech) Rokhlin, a Leningrad refusenik since 1982, was fired from his job at the end of October, it was learned today. Many observant Jews, like Rokhlin, have lost their jobs recently for refusing to work on Shabbat. Rokhlin's young son, **Mikhail**, who lives in Jerusalem, went to Austria this week with his grandfather, former Leningrad activist **Lev Utevsky**, to present the case of their separated family to delegates at the Vienna conference.

NOVEMBER 6

Prisoner of Zion **Yuli Edelshtein's** wife, Tanya, learned from the director of the prison hospital in Novosibirsk this week that Yuli's serious kidney condition has worsened. Edelshtein, 28, was permanently crippled in a labour camp accident last January. The doctor said he was unaware that Yuli is about to be transferred back to the labour camp in Vidrino, near Lake Baikal. Tanya was told by the "re-education" director, **Salomeyev**, that there was no chance Edelshtein would be released early from his three-year term. Meanwhile, 37 doctors at Shaare Zedek hospital in Jerusalem have appealed to the Soviet authorities requesting that Yuli not be transferred to a labour camp and that he be sent to a medical facility where he can be properly treated.

The wife of Prisoner of Zion **Yosef Begun**, Ina, joined by other refuseniks, staged a one-day hunger strike to mark the fourth anniversary of her husband's arrest. Begun, 54, is currently serving a 12-year term, his third prison sentence, for teaching Hebrew and Jewish culture.

NOVEMBER 7

Maria (Masha) Slepak, a refusenik since 1970, celebrated her 60th birthday today, the 69th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution. Together with her husband, Vladimir, Maria has been trying to reunite with her sister in Israel. Her mother, **Berta Rashkovskaya**, who came to Israel in 1971, died in 1980 without ever seeing Maria again.

Long-term Moscow refuseniks **Evgeny** and **Rimma Yakir** and their son, ex-Prisoner of Zion **Alexander**, have received yet another refusal from Ovir, the Soviet emigration bureaucracy. They were told to reapply in another six months, the minimum period for resubmitting the many required documents. Evgeny's father, a Red Army officer, was executed during Stalin's purges, and his mother spent 10 years in labour camps. Rimma's father, who worked on a children's literature publication, was arrested in 1936 and shot as "an enemy of the people." The Yakirs applied to emigrate in 1973, and are Israeli citizens.

In Kharkov, former Prisoner of Zion **Dr. Alexander Paritsky**, 48, is working as a stoker, the only job available to a man who is a distinguished scientist. His wife, **Polina**, a construction engineer, is also working as a stoker. Paritsky's health was ruined by three years in a labour camp near the Mongolian border. He was imprisoned for helping to run an unofficial Jewish university for children of refuseniks who were denied higher education once their parents applied to emigrate. The Paritskys would like to hear from their friends abroad.

USSR
UKRSSR
Kharkov 91
Tankopia 19, Korpus 2, Apt. 48
Paritsky, Polina and Alexander

NOVEMBER 10

Chaim Elbert, 68, father of former Prisoner of Zion **Lev Elbert**, died of a heart attack upon hearing that his son, who had been told he and his family would get an exit visa to Israel, had been blocked once again by the Ovir office in Kiev. He was buried today in a Jewish cemetery, and earth from Israel was placed on his grave. The family has been under constant pressure from the KGB, Ovir and local militiamen since 1976, when Lev, a construction engineer, first applied to emigrate.

The Soviet Jewry page, which appears fortnightly, is edited by Louis Rapoport.

Where are they now?

By YOSSI KLEIN HALEVI

WHEN BORIS Ainbinder was a Hebrew teacher in Moscow, waiting for an exit visa or a summons from the KGB, he dreamed of an Israel whose people were united in love and dedication, prepared for endless sacrifice, and as concerned about the fate of Soviet Jews as Boris and his friends were for the Jewish State.

Fifteen years later, Boris, now Baruch, smiles sadly when he speaks of the Israel he encountered. "I was surprised at the low level of Jewish identity among many Israelis. I was also surprised at all the snobs here who look to the West for their values. And of course I was surprised by the general lack of interest in the situation of Soviet Jewry."

His disappointment here, says Baruch, has been national, not personal. Baruch's wife, Mariana, smiles and says, "My husband is a very content man."

Baruch dismisses his absorption difficulties with a curt, "It passed." As a Hebrew teacher in Moscow, Baruch had the language skills he feels are the key to successful absorption. "Language is the most important thing," he says. "It not only gives you a link with the people and with the land, but allows you to feel a part of what is happening, to feel that it is yours, even if what's happening isn't always so good."

Mariana is more forthcoming than Baruch about their initial difficulties here. "They sent us to an absorption centre in Katamon Tet, one of the most difficult Jerusalem neighbourhoods," she says. "When I saw the prostitutes on the street, I didn't know at first what they were. Seeing people smoke drugs, this was also new for me. And the filth: sometimes you walked in garbage up to your knees."

Still, Mariana agrees with Baruch that absorption into Israeli society was not traumatic. "We lived for two years as refuseniks," she says. "We were ready for far more hardships than we actually encountered here. And coming into freedom made any inconvenience seem unimportant."

Baruch dismisses the frequent complaint of Soviet immigrants that in Russia they were treated as Jews while here they are considered Russians. "In Russia, they were right to relate to us as Jews. But here? If someone prefers to consider me a Russian, I find it very funny. Recently, someone got angry at my son and said to him, 'Why did you come here anyway?' And my son is a sabra! Of course it's unpleasant, but these foolish tensions will pass."

Baruch, 46, works in the medical application of computers. Mariana, 39, is supervisor for day-care centres in much of Judea and Samaria. They live in a handsome villa in Givon Hahadasha, a settlement just past Ramot. The Ainbinders were among the founders of the nearby settlement Givon, and then joined the *garin* establishing Givon Hahadasha. In the settlement movement, the Ainbinders found the idealism they felt was fading from mainstream Israeli life.

"There are two pillars of Zionism," says Baruch, "aliya and settlement. When we came on aliya, we realized we had to fulfil the next stage. Israel is still in the process of becoming. What began a hundred years ago here is still incomplete."

Russian immigrants, says Baruch, have made a serious contribution to settling Judea and Samaria. "In every settlement you will find immigrants from Russia. But you don't hear much about them. And there's a very simple reason for it. Those Russian olim who move to a settlement are no longer Russian. They're Israelis."

Inspiration via radio

By SIMON GRIVER

When Sara Manobla recently visited the Soviet Union, she was particularly surprised to discover that her voice was recognized by many of the Russian refuseniks whom she encountered.

Since 1983, Manobla, Head of English Programmes in the Voice of Israel's External Services, has been broadcasting a weekly five-minute programme called "Let My People Go," which chronicles the struggle for the right of Jews to emigrate to Israel.

"This is a difficult beat for a journalist to cover," explains English-born Manobla, who worked for the BBC before coming to Jerusalem more than 20 years ago. "In the first place there are the difficulties of gathering accurate information about refuseniks and prisoners in the Soviet Union. Then it is hard to retain the requisite objectivity about such a distressing subject."

Manobla draws from a broad range of sources. These include Israeli organizations like the Public Council for Soviet Jewry and the Soviet Jewry Information and Education Centre, as well as news agencies in America and Europe.

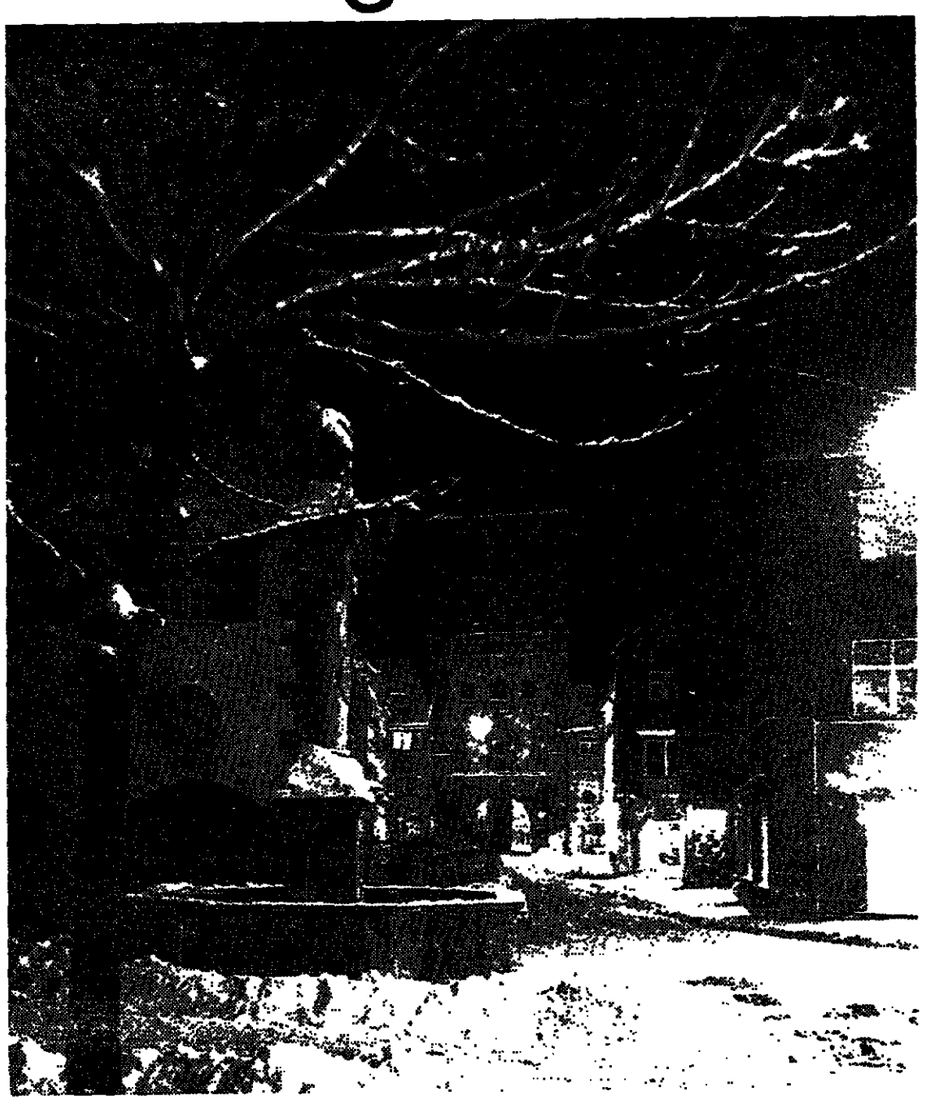
The programme provides both information and inspiration. It includes news of the determination of Jews wanting to reach Israel, the draconian punishments they receive, and the war that is being waged on their behalf by their supporters in the West.

A recent "Let My People Go" transmission told of the misfortunes of Semion Borovinsky, who refused to bear false testimony against his friend Vladimir Lifshitz, and was warned that he too might be brought to trial. Then followed the harrowing story of Grigory Steshenko from the Ukraine. Manobla reported that he had been sent to a psychiatric hospital for the third time as a consequence of his stubborn determination to demand an exit visa.

"Our programme breaks down the terrible sense of isolation that refuseniks suffer," stresses Manobla. "Only on the radio can they hear news about themselves and what is being done on their behalf."

Manobla says that the English-language transmissions supplement the Voice of Israel's Russian-language broadcasts, which are often jammed by the Soviets contrary to international convention. The Voice of Israel also broadcasts to the Soviet Union in Georgian and Bukharian.

The Magic of Winter



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DZT GERMAN NATIONAL TOURIST OFFICE

Learning to assert one's health rights

Lea Levavi

PREVENTIVE medical treatment for women – such as early detection of breast cancer – is left to voluntary organizations because the public health system does not allocate resources for such purposes. Yael Rom, a member of the Women's Network, complained at a recent meeting of the lobbying organization in Tel Aviv.

The subject under discussion was the coming year's plan of action for the Network's health task force.

The agenda of the meeting included a discussion on how to raise consciousness among health professionals regarding women's needs, and on educating women to be more assertive and knowledgeable consumers of health services, and training them in self-examination techniques.

During the lively debate which followed, some speakers suggested that the Network's health efforts be centred on family planning and gynecology.

There were complaints that some hospitals discriminate against women who want to become gynecologists and that male gynecologists try to keep women out of the profession because of the good money to be made from abortions. Others said the dearth of women gynecologists is due to women's own choice not to get involved in long years of training and irregular working hours. Further study – including questioning gynecology department heads about their policy toward women residents – was suggested.

Another issue discussed was the lack of women in decision- and policy-making positions in the health care system. Rom said that this is why diseases which affect women are not research priorities and why preventive medical care for women is not publicly funded.

ESTABLISHMENT of a women's health centre, either as an information and referral resource or to provide some kinds of care on the premises, was also discussed. As an interim measure until such a project could be undertaken, Network member Naomi Nevo suggested establishing a clearing house including the names of women gynecologists to whom women could be referred.

The other area for Network action discussed at the meeting was media portrayal of women. Member Rachel Ostrovitz presented a five-year plan to start with monitoring of TV programmes and weekly reporting on anti-women TV treatment.

Also announced were plans to expand Network activities to Haifa, Beersheba and the greater Tel Aviv area to increase grass roots involvement in improving the status of women.

* * *

THE WOMAN who received £98,000 (£1=NIS 2 approx.), after having both breasts removed following a wrong diagnosis would have received her payment much sooner if Britain had a fairer system of compensation, say health campaigners.

The Association of Community Health Councils, which is campaigning for a no-fault system, where victims do not have to prove the doctor was negligent, says the case illustrates the slowness of British justice.

Manuella Vaughan, aged 49, who had both breasts removed at St.Mary's Hospital, London, in 1981, discovered in 1984 that the operation was based on a misdiagnosis of cancer and that she had never suffered from the disease. It took two years, however, before last week's settlement.

Emrys Roberts, secretary of the association's newly-formed working party on no-fault compensation, says that in Sweden, where they have such a system, 50 per cent of cases are settled within three months. For any case to take more than a year is exceptionally rare, he says.



A TOP-LEVEL delegation from the Swedish insurance scheme visited London last week at the invitation of the working party, to outline its advantages to MPs, members of the British Medical Association, health service administrators and representatives of the medical insurance companies.

Roberts says the visit has brought a new compensation system one stage nearer. As the legal costs of the British system escalate, settlements rise and doctos' insurance subscriptions rocket.

"Under our present system, many patients have to gamble as much as £1,000 just to find out whether they have a case worth pursuing. They then have to gamble several thousand more to see if they can get compensation.

"It also leads to hesitancy on the part of the profession. When doctors are asked for an explanation of what happened, they are afraid to say anything in case they are sued, so patients are left totally in the dark."

UNDER THE Swedish system, patients fill in a claim form giving their version. Doctors also give full details of what they think went wrong. A panel then assesses the amount of compensation, based on the patient's injury, regardless of whether the doctor was negligent or not.

The patient has the right to appeal against the decision to a patients' injuries committee and then to go to arbitration. But out of 38,000 claims in the first 10 years of its operation, fewer than 1,000 have gone to the committee and only five to arbitration. The system costs about 83p per head of population, which in Britain would total £46.5m.

THE BRITISH Medical Association has set up a working party, which was to have its first meeting this week, to study the system.

One result of the increase in legal actions is that doctors are having to pay higher insurance premiums. The Medical Defence Union, an insurance company representing about 80,000 doctors and dentists in Britain and abroad, is putting up doctors' standard subscriptions by 70 per cent to £576 next year.

The firm paid out nearly £11.5m. in claims last year, compared with less than £3m. in 1980. The highest award has more than doubled within the last three years to almost £700,000.

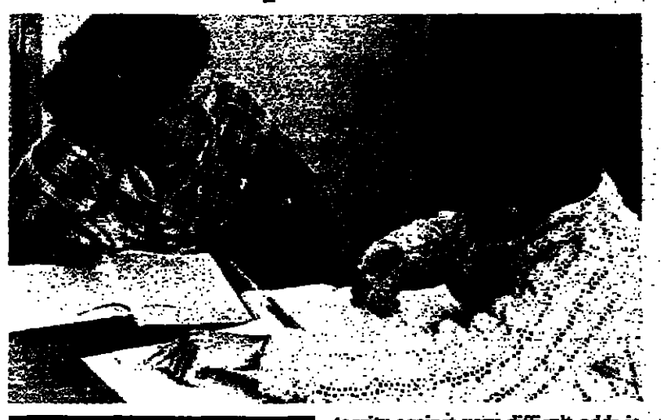
That was the sum paid to Linda Thomas, after an anesthetist's mistake while she was having her tonsils out at the age of 17 left her with a mental age of six and confined to a wheelchair.

Damages paid to brain-damaged children have increased from up to £40,000 in 1970 to anything from £300,000 to £650,000.

Mrs. Vaughan was awarded a total of £98,000, of which £25,000 was for her "pain and suffering." In 1980, a woman of 26 received only £5,000 in damages after she had a breast removed when cancer was incorrectly diagnosed.

(London Observer Service)

A modern place in tradition



Leah Abramowitz

AT THE NEW Year's morning services at the Ateret Cohanim Yeshiva in the Old City, there were more young married women sitting behind the partition than men in the *minyan*.

Stranger still, no small children were to be seen between the women's knees, clamouring for attention.

So where were all the men? And the kids? The men were at home babysitting. They'd got up early to do their praying at the early sunrise *minyan*, to free their wives to go to the regular *minyan*.

Hanna Bunim Poupko, director of Machon Ora, a yeshiva for women, hailed this as "a different kind of feminist awakening" in a speech during the recent "Women in Judaism" symposium held at Jerusalem's Laromme Hotel

Ateret Cohanim, an independent organization which has a yeshiva, and organizes various tours and workshops, sponsored the event, which was attended by 80 women.

At a time when secular education is increasingly frowned upon in ultra-Orthodox circles, speaker Viva Sivan, lawyer and Jerusalem Municipality councilwoman, spoke out strongly in favour of both sexes getting a higher education to prepare for professional careers.

"How can we hope to achieve a State based on Halacha if we don't produce religious lawyers, doctors, economists and journalists?" she asked.

The symposium's central attraction was a panel discussion on the subject of the "Self-actualization of the Jewish woman in Traditional Judaism." Participants included Shulamit Gunders, senior lecturer of anthropology at Bar-Ilan University, Sarah Stern-Katan, former MK of the National Religious Party, and lecturer of social work at Bar-Ilan, and Sivan.

According to Stern-Katan, women are their own worst enemies, and allow themselves to be held back by an "innate feminine reticence." Religious women have enough limitations without such self-imposed boundaries, she noted.

FOR STERN-KATAN herself, maintaining religious and female integrity against very difficult odds is not a new thing. Her struggle, she said, went way back to the time she was in the Bnei Akiva youth movement in Poland, then later when she was in a concentration camp and stubbornly kept whatever mitzvot she could. Years later at an American university, she had to struggle to get her social work degree, while she refused to take exams on Shabbat.

And in recent times, Stern-Katan added, she is often the only woman "to uphold religious principles" in the Knesset, such as her unpopular stand against changing the abortion law.

Viva Sivan, the only religious woman ever to serve on the Jerusalem Municipality, spoke of how she had to endure a great deal of ill-will, snide remarks and outright opposition to get to her position.

Sivan said she has never had problems in the legal profession because she is a religious woman. The fact that she is religious has, if anything, earned her more clients – including many from the same *haredi* circles who so vehemently opposed her candidacy to the Council.

ESTHER KITOV, a lecturer in Jewish studies, and a keynote speaker at the symposium, spoke of various female biblical figures, and found in their examples guiding principles for the modern woman.

She pointed out how, according to the Sages, Israel was redeemed from Egyptian slavery only by the merit of the midwives' non-compliance with Pharaoh's order to give up Jewish new-born sons to be thrown into the Nile; and how Hanna's silent prayer for a child, in Eli's Temple, is the basis for the laws of prayer today – though Hanna herself could not be counted in a *minyan*.

In the closing address, Rabbi Shlomo Aviner said that though women are different from men, there is no doubt of their equality.

Rabbi Aviner said that it is for practical and sometimes psychological reasons and not discrimination that the Sages freed women from customs like praying in a *minyan* and sleeping in a Succa. But if women have the time and inclination to do these mitzvot, they may do them, he added.

The event was the sixth semi-annual seminar of its type to be organized at the Laromme. The next one will be in December.

No chance for fats

THE HEALTH SCAN

Judy Siegel-Itzkovich

HABITS of Israelis have generally improved in the last decade, thanks to increased awareness of the dangers of saturated fats.

According to the Central Bureau of Statistics, the average Israeli eats per day 161 grams of grains, 94.5 grams of potatoes, 19.5 grams of rice, 91.8 grams of sugar, 19.8 grams of chocolate and other sweets, 297.8 grams of vegetables, 173.9 grams of non-citrus fruits, 91.2 grams of citrus fruits, 120 grams of chicken, 44.9 grams of beef, 186.6 grams of milk, 41.6 grams of cheeses, and 52.9 grams of other milk products.

We also eat just 3,009 calories a day, compared to 3,039 calories a decade ago.

The most recent figures show an appreciable drop in the consumption of fat, including butter. The average Israeli eats 14.8 kilo of vegetable oil a year, only 8.1 kilo saturated fats from butter and margarine, and very little animal fat. But West Germans each consume 10 kilo animal fat, plus 7.5 kilo butter, 7.7 kilo margarine and only 3.5 kilo vegetable oils per year.

We're eating less bread and potatoes than we did a decade ago, but more rice. We eat less chocolate and sweets but more honey and sugar. The consumption of vegetables in Israel has dropped by 16 per cent in the last decade, but fruits are eaten much more than in the Seventies.

BOSTON SCIENTISTS are excited about the discovery of the long-sought gene responsible for the most common form of muscular dystrophy, which afflicts thousands of children in every country.

The gene was discovered by Louis Kunkel, Anthony Monaco, and colleagues at Children's Hospital and Harvard Medical School in Boston. But they warn against false hopes among stricken families, as much work still has to be done to translate information on the gene into a real cure.

The Muscular Dystrophy Association provided much of the financial support for the research. "It's a very big step forward in our efforts to conquer this disease," says Donald Wood of the New York association. "But we still have a long way to go to develop treatments."

Nature magazine reports that the researchers have isolated a segment of genetic material constituting about one-tenth of the gene that causes Duchenne muscular dystrophy, the kind that is most common and kills victims before they reach the end of their 20s. This gene segment can now be used to isolate the entire gene.

The gene, according to the researchers, serves as a blueprint for the manufacture of a protein in muscle tissue. Duchenne muscular dystrophy is an inherited disease marked by the gradual death of muscle tissue, and occurs when the protein is missed or altered.

The next stage, Kunkel says, is to identify the protein encoded by the gene – a "straightforward" task that could take only a year. After that, patients will be studied to see how their protein in muscle tissue differs from normal. Once that is understood, researchers may find ways to alter patients' physiology and then treat or even cure the so-far-incurable disease.

The disease occurs almost exclusively in boys, who possess only one X chromosome and thus only one copy of the muscular dystrophy gene. If they inherit a damaged copy of the gene, they get the disease.

Girls have two X chromosomes and can get muscular dystrophy only in the extremely rare event of both chromosomes being damaged in the same spot. If they have only one damaged X chromosome, they will be healthy, but may pass the illness on to their sons as carriers.

A COMPUTERIZED DEVICE for detecting tiny amounts of drugs in the blood, which operates at Carmel Hospital in Haifa, has disclosed the effectiveness of a West German drug in treating bacterial meningitis.

Located in the clinical pharmacology department at the hospital, the device made this discovery – of which the West German drug makers were not even aware.

The German drug, which fights bacteria, was found by the Carmel device to pass through barriers in the brain. Called Sifropoxin, the drug can therefore be used to fight bacteria that attack the meninges (lining) of the brain and cause a potentially dangerous infection.

A NEW HEBREW UNIVERSITY study of doctors treating cancer patients found that younger doctors tend to be less optimistic in what they tell patients than older doctors.

Dr. Marriane Amir of the psychology department studied 104 surgeons in eight hospitals, and found that 63 per cent favoured giving the cancer patient full information about the diagnosis, 25 per cent were against it and the rest had no opinion.

Regarding the prognosis (the chances of survival), doctors tended to be more optimistic when informing patients if the patient was still in relatively good condition. But the more veteran doctors spoke more optimistically to patients than younger doctors, even when dealing with the same cases.

Dr. Amir found that patients are more interested in finding out their survival chances than of knowing their current condition. She also detected a real gap between what the patient wanted to know and what the doctor wanted to tell him. She concluded that more cooperation is needed between physicians and psychologists to help them communicate best with their patients.

The typical Israeli cancer surgeon, Amir found, has 13 years experience in the field, was born here and studied here. He often has cancer victims in his own family. If the doctor himself fell victim to cancer, he would want to know. Amir also found that the average oncologist fears death less than people in other professions, and finds ways to reduce mental pressure to allow him to cope with the tragedies he encounters.

MARY STEIN gave a thank-you party this month for the mobile intensive care unit staff of Magen David Adom and to the doctors and nurses of Laniado Hospital's intensive coronary care and internal medical departments.

The reason for the celebration: Her husband Harry suffered a massive heart attack four months ago and was comatose for 51 days. He amazed everyone by "waking up" with little or no brain damage. After the party, accompanied by his wife and family doctor, Harry Stein flew to England for a family wedding.

He says he was lucky to be treated at Laniado, because none of the nurses went on strike in recent months, since, being religious, they followed rabbinical instructions. The hospital presented the Steins with an embroidered *halla* cover as a reminder of the hospital.

A NATURAL LAXATIVE made from the medicinal plant psyllium is now being marketed in Israel.

Imported from West Germany, Agiolax contains fibre from the plant that swells up with water, which increases volume of waste matter and eases constipation. The importers claim that Agiolax is well suited for pregnant an post-partum women, as well as for the elderly and those who have undergone surgery.

The drug, which consists of granules to be taken by teaspoon with a hot or cold drink, also contains parts of the senna plant, which is a natural stimulant to the colon. No doctor's prescription is required for its purchase.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION recommends that people facing surgery should have their own blood collected in advance to ensure themselves a safe transfusion and to avoid possible communicable diseases like Aids.

Using your own blood is called autologous blood transfusion, and it eliminates the risk of getting diseases from another donor, says Dr. Ira Friedlander of the AMA.

Of the 26,000 Aids cases reported among U.S. adults since 1981, about 2 per cent were contracted through blood transfusions. Among children, about 13 per cent came from blood transfusions.

The AMA says autologous donations help bolster blood banks, can reduce health care costs, and are especially valuable to patients with rare blood types. In standard blood transfusions, blood is matched for blood type, and for about 15 to 20 other factors. But there are more than 100 other blood components that in rare cases might prove non-compatible.

Since blood can be refrigerated and used within six weeks, and it is expensive to freeze blood (which is usable for 10 years), autologous transfusion is recommended mostly for elective surgery.

Today is edited by Amy Levinson.

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AMERICAN FOOTBALL

Miracle Patriot catch corrals the Rams

NEW YORK (AP). – Irving Fryar's 25-yard touchdown catch as time expired gave the New England Patriots a 30-28 victory on Sunday over Los Angeles, spoiling the debut of Ram's rookie quarterback Jim Everett.

Fryar, who had caught a 6-yard touchdown pass to pull the Patriots to within 28-23, came down with the winning score in a crowd of players in the end zone. The play started with three seconds left. Patriot receiver Stanley Morgan went high with a group of Ram defenders and tipped the ball, but Fryar hauled it in.

"It's called a 'miracle right,'" a beaming Patriot coach Raymond Berry said of the catch.

Everett, who replaced Steve Dils with the Rams trailing 13-0 early in the second quarter, threw three touchdown passes in his NFL debut.

Giants 22, Vikings 20

Raul Allegre kicked a 33-yard field goal with 12 seconds left to give New York victory over Minnesota. Phil Simms, who completed 25 of 38 passes for 309 yards, hit Bobby Johnson with a 22-yard pass on fourth-and-17 with 1:12 left to keep the winning drive alive.

Bears 13, Falcons 10

Mike Tomczak directed two third-quarter drives and the Chicago defence held Atlanta without a first down for the first 23 minutes of the second half to beat the Falcons.



SACKED BUT SATISFIED. – Dallas Cowboy quarterback Steve Pelluer was sacked 12 times by San Diego, a record number in the NFL. But he still derived satisfaction from the game – the Cowboys edged the Chargers 24-21. (Reuter telephoto)

Jets 31, Colts 16

Wesley Walker caught three touchdown passes and the New York defence forced six turnovers as the Jets extended their winning streak to nine games with a victory over winless Indianapolis.

Cowboys 24, Charges 21

Quarterback Steve Pelluer, after being sacked an NFL record-tying 12 times, scored on a 2-yard bootleg run with 1:37 as Dallas rallied from an 11-point deficit to beat San Diego.

Broncos 38, Chiefs 17

Running back Gerald Willhite scored three touchdowns, including a 78-yard punt return, and the Denver defence forced two Bill Kenney fumbles to set up first-quarter tds as the Broncos routed Kansas City.

Raiders 27, Browns 14

Quarterback Jim Plunkett threw touchdown passes – two of them to Dokie Williams – to spark the Raiders over Cleveland. The Raiders have won seven of their last eight games.

Lions 13, Eagles 11

Eddie Murray's 41-yard field goal with 12 seconds remaining gave Detroit the victory over Philadelphia, snapping the Lions' four-game losing streak. The Lions' defence had 11 sacks.

Saints 16, Cardinals 7

Dave Wilson's 10-yard scoring pass to Mike Jones and three field goals by Morten Andersen gave New Orleans a victory over St. Louis and a 6-5 record for only the third time in 28 seasons.

Dolphins 34, Bills 24

Miami rallied from a 14-point deficit as quarterback Dan Marino threw for four touchdowns and completed a career-high 39 passes for 404 yards in the win over Buffalo.

Steelers 21, Oilers 10

Houston self-destructed offensively, losing several scoring opportunities to turnovers and penalties before being turned back on four successive plays from the Steelers' 1-yard line in the fourth quarter. Pittsburgh, 4-7, won for the third time in four weeks, despite failing to score in the final 42 minutes.

Bengals 34, Seahawks 7

Boomer Esiason threw a third-quarter touchdown pass to put Cincinnati ahead, and Eddie Edwards recovered quarterback Dave Krieg's fumble in the end zone as Cincinnati shelled Seattle.

Packers 31, Buccaneers 7

Randy Wright, knocked out of last week's game with a slight concussion, threw three touchdown passes and the Green Bay defence had a season-high six sacks in beating Tampa Bay.

ISRAEL TELEVISION

Death of a sports programme

By ORI LEWIS

The agony of sports fans in Israel is to get worse. The sports committee of the IBA plenum has decided to close down Israel TVs sports department forthwith, and to keep it closed until an agreement can be reached between management and unions at TV house.

The IBA spokesman reported that the committee, under the chairmanship of David Menna, came to its decision yesterday afternoon, because it felt that the present situation of no local sporting events being covered by ITV was unnatural and intolerable.

So the wish of Israeli sports fans to watch their local sports heroes is not to be fulfilled at present. Furthermore, they will now not be able to watch other sporting events from around the world.

The problem stems from the unions' demand for a special increment for carrying out their work. Though management is on the workers' side, there is no money in the kitty, according to the spokesman, and the government isn't going to come up with the cash. The workers at TV House are accordingly all working to rule. Though it isn't only the sports department that is affected, the sports programmes are hardest hit because of a limit on overtime, which does not allow outside broadcast teams to work on Saturdays or at nights, when sporting events take place.

Committee chairman Menna called for the unions and management to sort out their differences and only relax their efforts when "white smoke appears."

For the moment however Israeli sports fans will have to resort to the favours of His Majesty King Hussein from the East or of Middle East TV in the North.

BASKETBALL

Rockets enjoy Sampson return

NEW YORK (AP). – The Houston Rockets are celebrating the return of Ralph Sampson and the return of Mitchel Wiggins' jump shot.

Sampson, who missed the defending Western Conference champions' first six games, played 27 minutes on his still-tender left ankle on Sunday night and contributed 11 points, six assists and three blocked shots as the Rockets defeated the Cleveland Cavaliers 134-106.

Wiggins was the offensive star, however, hitting 13 of 18 field-goal attempts and scoring a career-high 30 points, 19 in the third quarter. He went into the game hitting 38 per cent of his shots.

In other NBA games, it was Washington 124, Indiana 111; Philadelphia 103, Los Angeles Clippers 90; Portland 124, Utah 103; and Los Angeles Lakers 113, Sacramento 111.

Magic Johnson got 34 points and 12 assists, including a 12-foot jumper with one second left, as the Lakers won their 31st consecutive victory at home against the Kings. It was a narrow squeeze. Steppe, who scored 24 points for the Kings, had tied the score at 111-111 with five seconds remaining.

Moses Malone had 38 points and 21 rebounds, leading a 67-46 rebounding advantage for Washington over Indiana. Jeff Malone added 25 points for the Bullets, who led 31-18 after the first quarter, then saw the Pacers rally for a 52-51 edge in the first minute of the second half. Wayman Tisdale had 24 points and Clint Richardson 20 for Indiana.

Philadelphia's defeat of the Clippers was their 13th consecutive since 1980 as Julius Erving and Roy Hinson scored 23 points each and Cliff Robinson added 22 points and 16 rebounds.

Kiki Vandeweghe scored 32 points and Clyde Drexler 21 against Utah, giving Portland their third straight victory after a 1-5 start. The Blazers pulled ahead 68-42 at halftime by shooting 64% from the field in the first two periods. The Jazz held Portland to 18 points in the third quarter, but got no closer than 80-66.

SCOREBOARD

TENNIS: – World No.1 woman player Martina Navratilova scored her thirteenth tournament win of the season when she defeated second-seeded Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia 7-5, 7-5 in the final of Chicago's $150,000 Virginia Slims tournament.

In Puerto Rico, Raffaella Reggi of Italy defeated Sabrina Goles of Yugoslavia 7-6, 4-6, 6-3 to capture the $75,000 San Juan event.

CRICKET: – West Indies once again proved their superiority in the one-day game when they beat Pakistan by 89 runs in the fourth limited-overs Test in Multan.

The tourists, who had already won the five-match series after taking the first three games, were never in trouble once they had amassed 202 thanks to a late assault by Roger Harper and Jeff Dujon who put on 49 in the last six overs. Pakistan, facing an asking rate of 4.59 an over in their 44 overs, crashed to 113 in 38.2, their lowest total in one-day games against West Indies (Anthony Gray 4-36).

ICE HOCKEY: – Peter Zezel scored two goals to lead Philadelphia to a 6-1 NHL victory over Washington, the Flyers' seventh consecutive home victory over the Capitals.

In other games, Toronto whipped Chicago 7-3, Winnipeg skated past the N.Y. Islanders 3-1 and Edmonton defeated the New York Rangers 8-6.

VOLLEYBALL. – The United States, winner of the World Championships in France last month, beat the Soviet Union 12-7, 12-6, 12-3 for their sixth victory against no defeats and clinched the eight-nation Men's World Cup Volleyball Championships.

Their closest rivals, Japan, lost to South Korea 12-6, 12-10, 1-12, 11-12, 12-11 in a match lasting more than 2½ hours.

TENNIS

Ilana Berger rides again

By JACK LEON

TEL AVIV. – Unstoppable Ilana Berger continues to make ripples on the Vanessa Phillips WTA satellite circuit, yesterday defeating new Israel women's tennis champion Sagit Doron 7-5, 6-2 in the opening round of the Masters event at the Jaffa ITC courts. Berger, the previous national champion, has already won two of the three tournaments on the circuit's autumn leg. Doron took the Masters title on the first leg last spring, but she has fared poorly this time.

Dahlia Coriat was the only other home player to win her opening singles match in the 16-draw event, battling to a 7-5, 3-6, 7-5 success against Hungarian Susan Turi, who has improved from tournament to tournament.

No Israelis were able to qualify for the 32-strong main draw of the Frankel ATP satellite-series tourney, which is also taking place at Jaffa this week. No less than six fell by the wayside in yesterday's third and final round. But Amit Noar, Menashe Tsur, Tomer Zimmerman, Raviv Weidenfeld, Boaz Merenstein and Adi Kremer are all competing in the main draw, either as direct entries or wild cards. Play in both the men's and women's tournaments starts at 1.30 p.m. today.

Tennis thoughts on a rainy day

By FAITH SPECTOR

While Israelis were exultant about the rain pouring down from the sky last Saturday, the tennis players, who were scheduled to play the semi-finals of the satellite tournaments in Jerusalem, were gazing forlornly at the sheets of water covering the courts of the Israel Tennis Centre. They were hoping against hope that somehow they would still finish the Jerusalem leg of the tournament by the next day. All the other competitors had already left for Haifa.

"Every day we are sitting idle here is a dead loss to us, as we pay our own hotel bills," Florin Segarceanu explained.

The players' budgets are very tight. They have to pay their own expenses. A winner in the men's satellite tournament earns $650 and the runner-up $450. A doubles win is worth $157.50.

These small satellite tournaments are important, not for the money, but for the points that may be earned, for the men and women on the computers of the ATP and the WTA respectively. Most of the participants are young people just starting their professional careers or older players who have slipped back for some reason.

For both the men and the women, the important thing is to win through to the Masters' tournaments in which the top 16 players of the satellite tournaments take part. (The winner gets $850.) Only players in the Masters' are entitled to computer points. The winner of the men's singles gets 20 points on the ATP computer rating plus 3 bonus points. The runner-up gets 15 plus 2 bonus points, and so on.

Florin Segarceanu, seeded no. 1 in the men's tournament, is from Romania, and is the top player in that country. His computer ranking has slipped in the past year from 100 to 235.

He started playing tennis at the age of seven in Bucharest, a city of over 2m. people, at a leading club where his father is a tennis coach. He won his first national title at the age of ten. He played on the Davis Cup team from the age of 16, and became the national men's champion at the age of 18.

This is his second visit to Israel. He played in the Grand Prix tournament at Ramat Hasharon last year. In the doubles final in which Segarceanu and his partner Michael Robertson played against Ilie Nastase and Brad Gilbert, he out-Nastaseed Nastase, when he playfully put a ball in the service court corner and challenged Nastase to hit it with his next serve, despite the amused opposition of the umpire, Danny Gelley. Nastase ignored the umpire's order that the ball should be moved, and served – he hit the ball, and was credited by his opponents with an ace, despite Gelley's objections.

Last month Segarceanu finished a four-year course at the Sports University in Romania, which qualifies him to teach physical education or to become a tennis coach. But he hopes to continue playing on the circuit for another three or four years before starting a new career.

He says that the competition is getting tougher and tougher, as more and more younger players are joining the circuit. "There are a lot of hungry players out there, taking part in tournaments all over the world and looking for a win," he says. He adds, "Competition is very tough and there are very many good players."

Asked about the bad behaviour, which mars some of the matches, Segarceanu explains, "In a close match when a wrong call goes against you, you have a terrible feeling of frustration because something is going wrong that does not depend on your play. If the umpire makes no effort to explain the call, it leaves the player with a very bad feeling."

He says that, with the intense competition, the bad behaviour is understandable, but there are players who will stall and use unfair methods to upset their opponents. He has played John McEnroe three times. He says, "When Mac is in a tight spot, he will sometimes deliberately do something to give himself the advantage of time or to break the concentration of his opponent." He adds, thoughtfully, "If you don't break the rules, it is not bad to stall."

Segarceanu is paid $300 a month by the Dynamo Club (which also has a very good football team) and gets court time, tennis-balls, rackets and strings free. The club has excellent training and fitness facilities which are at the players' disposal. He also gets any medical treatment he may require, including rehabilitation following an injury. Segarceanu earned around $21,000 last year, before taxes, and has already made $25,000 this year, so he covers his expenses with ease.

He explains that the important thing to do in order to survive on the circuit is to keep a balance between the tournaments that improve your ranking and those that pay more money, like the Super Series – Wimbledon, the French, the U.S. and the Australian Opens – that pay even a loser in the first round $2,000. He says, "You can make money in big tournaments, but, if you lose, your ranking goes down."

Segarceanu enjoys playing in Israel, and is especially pleased to have friends here: the Galan family from Ra'anana, who made aliya from Romania two years ago. They come to watch him play and he stays with them whenever he can.

Anne Aallonen from Finland, is tall and blonde. Her yellow eyes match her hair, but this effect is an illusion. "No, the eyes do not run in my family," she explains. "I wear yellow contact lenses to see the yellow ball better, especially when playing under lights."

Anne comes from Lahti in Finland, which is 100 kms. north of Helsinki. She has been playing tennis for 12 of her 19 years. As a junior, she travelled all over the world for four years, playing in tournaments. She turned professional during the summer. She is ranked 400 on the Women's Tennis Association computer and is also here to gain computer points. As she won the tournament in Ashkelon and reached the semi-finals in Jerusalem, where she lost to Ilana Berger of Israel, she is assured of a place among the top 16 players in the Masters.



FINNISH STAR. – Anne Aallonen has hopes of rising high in women's tennis. (Spector)

A win in the Masters' tournament will give her 3 WTA points and raise her ranking to around 320. As one needs three Masters' tournaments to be ranked at all, it is very difficult to break into the circuit.

Aallonen is still studying to finish high school by attending evening classes. Study cuts down on her tennis time. She will finish her studies in another 18 months, though the usual age for graduating is 18. After that, she will be able to devote all her time to tennis. As it is, she travels around from tournament to tournament whenever she can.

She is accompanied by her coach, Juhani Savolainen, who has been with her for 2½ years. His expenses as well as hers are paid for by a company that owns a chain of shops, and by a bank. Her sponsorship was earned by her being the no. 1 women's player in Finland, and she is the only Finnish woman who has a sponsor.

Aallonen is very happy to be in Israel and is impressed by the tennis facilities. "You have these wonderful tennis centres and the weather in Ashkelon was very good." What she dislikes in Jerusalem are the rain and the bees. A bee stung her on the hand just before her match against Berger in Jerusalem. It contributed to her defeat.

SQUASH

King Khan's reign not over yet

By MARTIN BRONSTEIN

Squash hit the headlines last week, not because of a great victory, but because of a great defeat. The shockwaves were caused partly because Jahangir Khan had not lost in five and a half years, but perhaps mostly because he is so superior in his sport that nobody realistically expected him to lose for another five years. After all, he is only just approaching his 23rd birthday and could reasonably expect to stay at the top until his 30th.

It would be a grave error to assume that the J.K. reign is over. His loss to Ross Norman was a combination of events which may never occur again.

During the Malaysian Open in September, Khan had torn knee ligaments so badly he took a month off to rest his knee, but felt he had to play in the Canadian Open early in November to get match fitness.

He admits that he knew he was taking a risk in entering the World Open, but the title is dear to him. It was five years ago – in November 1981 in Toronto – that he took Geoff Hunt cruelly apart to win the title for the first time. He has won every year since.

He wasn't pushed in the Canadian Open and was facing the same players in the World Open – it was a good, almost safe risk. In his semi-final in Toulouse, Chris Dittmar, of Australia, pushed him to four games and took the third game from the champion with such authority, we saw the chink in the armour for the first time.

In the final he faced a resolute Norman and a strange ball, ironically a Merco ball that bears his signature of endorsement. The ball was white with reflective stripes to catch the lights and glow on TV screens. It skidded on the reflective surfaces and came off the blue floor and the Perspex walls at unexpected angles.

In his semi-final match against Chris Robertson, Ross Norman completely missed the ball on two occasions. In the final Jahangir Khan made more errors than could be believed.

It is difficult to drive home to the layman just how good this Jahangir Khan is.

It is a progession that a top club player will beat the average club player for the loss of, say, two points: a county champion will do exactly the same to the top club player: continue this difference in skill to a national champion and then, at the very top, Jahangir Khan. What he would do to the average club player does not bear thinking about.

If he were a golfer, he would start at plus 15. If he were a boxer, his opponent would probably be knocked out in the first before landing a punch on the Khan body.

Khan's accuracy is such that he rarely gives that opportunity to his opponents. His agility, reflexes and anticipation are so good that even when he does, his opponent can rarely capitalise on it because Khan's reply is rarely defensive. Even at full stretch, Khan can put the ball exactly where he wants it, with a shot that will put his opponent under the most pressure while giving himself time to recover.

If a constant – the ball – suddenly does strange things, bounces the wrong way or skids off the wall rather than bounce, then all his instinctual judgments are put in jeopardy and his self-confidence starts to disappear rapidly.

The ball made a mockery of Khan's accuracy. His month-long layoff had depleted his energy reserves. Khan's self-confidence went to pieces when he saw the number of errors he made. He played safe even when Norman left openings.

Norman continued to play his normal game and put the pressure on Khan. It was a position that Khan had not been in for five years. Astonishingly, he lost the fourth game 9-1.

When his last shot went into the tin to give Norman the match, there was a moment of disbelief. (LOS)

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EUROPEAN SOCCER

Real Madrid humbled

PARIS (AFP). – Real Madrid crashed to a shock 2-4 home defeat against Athletico Bilbao to surrender Spanish first division league leadership to rivals Barcelona while in West Germany, champions Bayern Munich joined Bayer Leverkusen at the top of the table after scoring a convincing 3-0 win over FC Homburg.

Real Madrid fans trooped out of the Bernabeu Stadium shell-shocked after watching their idols throw away a two goal lead. Worse was to follow for Real then lost the match in a nightmare final ten minutes.

There had been no sign of what was in store for the Spanish champions. They started like an express train and went two goals clear when Hugo Sanchez was on target in the 14th and 16th minutes. But after their bright start the home side became over-complacent and their football began to fade.

Athletico Bilbao slowly worked their way back into the match and became increasingly dangerous on the break and it came as no surprise when Endica reduced arrears two minutes before half-time. Endica silenced the home supporters altogether twelve minutes into the second-half when he scored again.

Suddenly Real were fighting hard to salvage a draw. Athletico Bilbao, however, produced a grandstand finish and scored twice more in the final ten minutes.

Andrunna (80) and then Gallego (83) put the issue beyond doubt.

Barcelona successfully closed up shop after a 32nd minute goal from Marcos at Seville. They now have 29 points from 14 matches – one more point than Real Madrid.

In West Germany, Bayern Munich joined Bayer Leverkusen on 20 points at the top of the table after a 3-0 win over struggling Homburg. Leverkusen, who stay in the lead thanks to superior goal diffence (29 to 28), dropped a point in a goalless home draw with Waldhof Mannheim on Friday night.

Lothar Matthaus' 11th minute penalty put Bayern in front, Roland Wohlfarth added the second after 40 minutes and Norbert Nachtweih got the last goal seven minutes from the end.

Hansburg stayed a point behind in third spot. They recovered from last weekend's surprising defeat by bottom of the table Fortuna Dusseldorf, by inflicting a first defeat in six matches on FC Cologne through a late goal from defender Dietmar Beiersdorfer. Last season's runners-up, Werder Bremen are a further point adrift, but they were disappointed by a goalless draw at home to Schalke.

Blau-Weiss Berlin were hoping to sign the international forward Pierre Littbarski, mentied with French club Racing Paris. But it looks as if what they really need are defenders.

They slumped to the bottom of the table after being crushed 7-2 at fellow strugglers Nuremberg for whom midfielder Reiner Geyer hit a hat-trick with goals in the 38th, 49th and 72nd minutes and Rudi Stenzel two.

There was no league football in Italy and France over the weekend. Italy beat Switzerland 3-2 in their opening European championship qualifier on Saturday and France face a vital qualifying match in East Germany on Wednesday.

In Valletta. – Sweden beat Malta 5-0 in a European Nations cup qualifying match.

Scorers were Glenn Hysen (38th minute), Mats Magnusson (67th), Stig Fredrickson (69th), Johnny Ekstroem (81st), and Anders Palmer, (84th minute).

YACHTING: – Iain Murray and Kookaburra III remained in the lead in the America's Cup defender trials by routing Australia III.

The victory, by 2 minutes, 7 seconds, kept Kookaburra III three points ahead of Australia IV. Colin Beashel and Australia IV whipped winless Steak'n Kidney by 3:20. Steak'n Kidney's lone victory has been wiped out by a protest committee. In the other race, Kookaburra II trounced South Australia by 4:10.

SOCCER: Argentine League Results: Ferro Carril Oeste 1, Argentinos Juniors 0; Gimnasia Esgrima La Plata 6, Union 0; Rosario Central 4, Temperley 1; Talleres (Cordoba) 1, San Lorenzo de Almagro 1; Racing Club 0, Deportivo Espanol 1; Platense 0, River Plate 0; Velez Sarsfield 2, Independiente 2; Boca Juniors 1, Instituto (Cordoba) 2; Deportivo Italiano 1, Newell's Old Boys 1; Racing (Cordoba) 1, Estudiantes De La Plata 1.

BC and Army could play in...Dublin

DUBLIN (AP). – Boston College and Army would play a regular-season college football game in Dublin in 1988 under a deal being negotiated by local rugby officials, the *Irish Times* has reported.

The newspaper said the Irish Rugby Football Union had been approached by a Boston-based company, Brian Boru Marketing, about the possibility of pitting the two East Coast Independents at the 56,000-seat Lansdowne Road Stadium on November 18, 1988, "and all indications are that the negotiations will prove fruitful."

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on the dedication of the Library
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United Israel Appeal – Keren Hayesod

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NO331-20-123

TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY

Lecture

Dr. J. Greenhut

Senior historian at the Department of History, U.S.A. Army on:

Administration, Bureaucracy and the Vietnam War

Monday, Nov. 24, 1986, 7:30 p.m.
at the Fastlicht Hall, Mexico Building, Ramat Aviv Campus.

— The public is invited —

The Free Trade Area accord has shown more promise than performance

'Barriers to Israel's becoming U.S.-EC trade conduit'

By KEN SCHACHTER
For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. – Israel, with its unique tariff advantage, is ideally positioned to serve as a "bridge" to the giant U.S. and European markets, a Tel Aviv University professor said Monday. But, he warned, "bridge goods" still must stand up to the competitive forces of the market place.

Speaking at a workshop as part of the Israel-America Trade Week programme, Prof. Ze'ev Hirsch presented the preliminary findings of his study on how Israel can exploit its position as the only country enjoying low-tariff trade relationships with both the European Community and the U.S.

Under the Free Trade Area agreement signed a year ago, tariffs will be phased out on each others imports by 1995. Israel also enjoys low-tariff associate status in the EC.

Economic strategists have suggested that Israel's low-tariff status could make it into a trade intermediary. Under this scenario, European companies would ship partly finished goods to Israel for eventual export to the U.S., while American companies would do the same with goods ultimately bound for Europe.

Hirsch, however, cited several restraints on these "bridge goods," passing through Israel to one of the giant markets.

First, the good can't just be transshipped through Israel, but considerable value must be added here, he said. The FTA requires that 35 per cent of a product's value must be added in Israel. The EC has similar provisions but without specifying an exact precentage.

The FTA also requires that Israel be the last port from which an item is shipped, a factor that increases transportation costs for goods sent from Europe. Since there's double handling, and cargo from Europe to the U.S. must take a circuitous route via Israel, he said. The added transport costs must be offset by the tariff advantage.

Further, Hirsch said, the "economics of producing in Israel must be right." Regardless of the product, whether it's high technology or a food product, it must be able to compete in the U.S. or European markets with domestic goods which also have no tariff barriers.

Bridge goods, Hirsch said, are likely to be found in industries with a high degree of tariff protection. He cited the U.S. textile industry, which has lobbied for tariff barriers as a hedge against the threat of foreign imports.

"Even today, 60 per cent of the textile market in the U.S. is controlled by U.S. firms, and this is where the U.S. is supposed to be vulnerable," Hirsch said.

Successful efforts to use Israel bridge the markets, he said, also are likely to involve products produced in a "lengthy, two-phase process." The first phase would be carried out outside Israel, and the remainder would be done here.

"The input could be technical knowledge, marketing knowledge, but it must be quantifiable," he said.



Industry Minister Ariel Sharon confers with U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter at Israel-America Trade Week yesterday. (Israel Sun)

Yeutter: Reagan will fight protectionism

By SIMON LOUISSON
For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. – U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter assured Israel yesterday that the Reagan administration would veto any protectionist legislation passed by the new Democratic controlled Congress.

Yeutter was speaking at the Israel-America Trade Week function at the Hilton Hotel to mark the first anniversary of the Free Trade Area (FTA) agreement.

No one should interpret the recent elections as advocacy for protectionism as the races were not decided on trade issues. While he agreed that Congress had tilted towards protectionism, it was highly unlikely it would be able to muster the necessary two-thirds majority to overide the president's veto.

Commenting on the other issue that Israelis claim threatens the FTA – the customs-user fee of 0.22 per cent – Yeutter called on Israel not to overreact. The legislation was poorly drawn-up in the end-of-season legislative rush, he said, although the administration supports it in principle because it is based on the user-pay concept.

Israel had said that while the fee is small, it violates the spirit of the FTA and opens the way for other modifications.

In reply Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon said that Israel is constantly facing attempts by Congress to modify the FTA and called on the White House to defend it. Israel regarded the custom-user fee as a serious restriction, he said.

Sharon and Yeutter left the conference for further consultations on the FTA in Jerusalem. The two countries intend to consult each other on a ministerial level on a rotational basis. A joint committee will be established as the mechanism to administer the agreement.

Sharon noted that since the FTA was inaugurated the balance of trade had shifted in Israel's favour for the first time. In the first 10 months of 1986 Israel exported $1.65 billion in goods to the U.S., compared with $1.48b. in the same period last year. Imports from the U.S. were just $1.33b. in January-October 1986. However, if diamond exports of $914 million are excluded then the trade balance remained in favour of the U.S., he added.

Sharon called on Americans to invest more in Israel to take advantage of foreign investment incentives and possible access to the European Community. In return, the government will attempt to interfere less in the economy, in particular selling off government-owned corporations.

He asked Yeutter that the administration provide American investors with long-term, low-interest loans for investment in Israel as a means of assistance.

He also suggested the two countries move towards closer "strategic co-operation" in providing development aid to third world countries as a counter to Soviet expansion.

Earlier, Finance Minister Moshe Nissim reviewed Israel's economic progress under the stabilization programme. He said the government was aiming to reduce inflation to a 12 per cent annual rate and unemployment to 6 per cent in 1987.

Executives view trade agreement positively

By SIMON LOUISSON
For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. – Trade between Israel and the U.S. failed to improve dramatically as a result of the Free Trade Area (FTA) agreement signed last year, but most businessmen view the accord positively.

In a panel discussion yesterday, the first day of Trade Week, businessmen from both sides related their experiences in investing and trading with Israel.

Lee Abraham, chairman and chief executive of Associated Merchandising Corp., the world's largest marketing company, said he could not say enough about the intent of the agreement. However, he listed a number of concerns. Price increases, he said, were negating the advantages of tariff reductions for Israeli products, while his company was experiencing delivery delays on Israeli products.

He warned that despite Israeli assertions to the contrary, the FTA did not prevent the imposition of quotas.

For the future, Abraham said businessmen will need to muster all their muscle to counter protectionist sentiment in the U.S. He suggested that Israel should compete in terms of design and creativity rather than just price.

Chester McKeen of Textron's Bell Helicopter division said his company faced a number of special difficulties getting products sourced from Israel. If any of these difficulties were compounded by trade restrictions then the Israeli company was unlikely to be able to compete.

Harold Harrington, president of Snap Tite, a medium-sized U.S. manufacturer of accessories, offered a different perspective on the FTA. His company, he said, had been experiencing difficulties due to foreign competition and the general downturn in the U.S. economy, and it is now looking for new markets. As a result, Snap Tite was now looking to sell to the Israeli market, he said, although it may also consider setting up a joint venture operation.

The Israeli side of the panel had few quibbles with the FTA. Gad Propper, formerly with Osem, called for Israel to be excluded from the recently passed custom-user fee legislation because of the FTA. He added that Israeli companies have barely touched the potential of the U.S. market.

European statistics show

'Black' economy may not be so large

By VICTOR KEEGAN

LONDON. – Is the whole world turning on an increasing scale to "moonlighting" in order to avoid paying taxes? A recent article in the American news magazine *Newsweek* estimated that the black or underground economy in Europe now accounted for 10 per cent of all economic activity.

Britain's shadow economy is believed to be almost 8 per cent, West Germany 12 per cent and Italy 20 per cent of gross domestic product – a record only exceeded by some East European economies. Some economists, like Prof. Peter Gutmann of New York estimate the size of the U.S. illegal economy at 10 per cent, equivalent to eight million full-time jobs.

These are only a selection of the more conservative estimates. Some of the wilder ones say that black economic activity is now 20 or 30 per cent of the economy and still growing. If this is true the implications are horrendous because governments would be losing vast revenues that could be used to build roads and hospitals, or to lower taxes for the diminishing band of people who declare all their earnings to the taxman.

But, is it true? One of the problems is that no one really knows for sure because this is an area where anecdote rules supreme. Everyone knows someone who knows someone who has three undeclared jobs while still claiming unemployment benefit. But you can have thousands of similar stories, all true, which still won't be significant in terms of overall economic activity.

At the end of the scale, "black" work involves drugs, prostitution and organized crime; at the other activities like under-declaring company mileage or even making private telephone calls from the office. In the middle, there is the vast area of tax fiddling ranging from doing an undeclared job to taking extra "freelance" work without declaring all of it to the tax authorities.

It is curious that anecdotes about the explosion of the black economy have coincided with the recession years of the early 1980s. The general world recession included within itself an even bigger recession in the building industry in many countries. Since so much black work is tied to the building industry – painting, decorating and so forth – it would not be very surprising if such a deep recession had coincided with an expansion in black construction work. Surely, if there had been an expansion in black construction work during the recession it would have been reflected in economic indicators like the sales of bricks and paints. But this has not been the case.

Some recent studies suggest that the black economy may not be nearly as big as people have hitherto thought. A report by the 22 nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Paris concluded that work concealed from the tax authorities "does not constitute a significant source of income for the unemployed." It points out that economic recessions hit the black economy even harder than the official economy. This is because demand falls for its products and the newly unemployed are unable to use their former companies' tools and contacts to get started.

Britain's Central Statistical Office reckons that the hidden economy is rather larger than 3.5 per cent but "perhaps not substantially so." This confirms the conclusion of the independent Institute for Fiscal Studies in London which, in a report published in October, said that the size of the black economy in Britain was not 10 or 15 per cent, but only between 3 and 5 per cent. It points out that tax evasion is really concentrated in a few small areas.

So what is the answer? Is black activity 15 per cent of gross domestic product in Britain – which implies that our underlying economic growth is really faster than it looks – or is it nearer 3.5 per cent? When economists disagree so much it is, perhaps, time for common sense to peep in. So, even if one accepts that self-employed and small companies underpay their tax payments by up to 20 or even 25 per cent on average, this is merely big evasion by a comparatively small proportion of the population.

If the size of the black economy really is 15 per cent, then on a gross domestic product in Britain of over $450 billion this is equivalent to every household paying out an average of well over £3,000 a year on black work. That does not seem very likely.

What appears to be true from all this is that the black economy is very large in absolute terms – big enough to generate countless scroungers and stories – while still having a limited impact on overall economic activity. The evidence of the OECD is that Britain may not be the only country where the size of the black economy has been exaggerated. Maybe we are more honest than we think we are.

(London Observer Service)

'FTA pillar of U.S.-Israel ties'

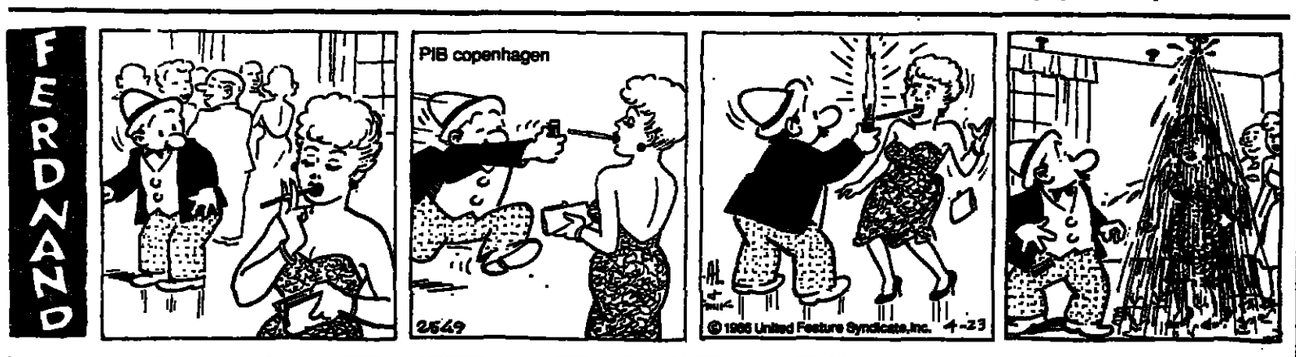
By MICHAL YUDELMAN

TEL AVIV. – Strategic cooperation and the Free Trade Area (FTA) agreement are the two most important pillars on which Israel's special relationship with the U.S. stands, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Sunday night at the opening of the Israel-America Trade Week.

Virtually all the cabinet that deals with economic affairs, including Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon, Energy Minister Moshe Shahal, Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir and Minister without-portfolio Yitzhak Moda'i, were at the opening night at the Hilton Hotel here.

Shamir told conference participants that the government was considering major reforms in taxation and the capital market and studying the possibilities of selling off government corporations to the private sector. He said the national unity government was now striving to reach an "acceptable" single-digit inflation level.

Shamir urged Israeli industialists to be prepared for adjustments to the new conditions arising from the FTA agreement with the U.S.



WORLD BUSINESS IN BRIEF

Gold plunges $15 an ounce

Gold prices tumbled more than $15 an ounce in European trading yesterday and were continuing their decline in New York as of yesterday morning.

Gold was fixed at $392.50 an ounce in London yesterday afternoon, down from a $393.25 morning fix and a Friday close of $407.75. Gold for December delivery in New York, where the fall in price began Friday, was $395 in morning trading, its lowest level since August.

Dealers in New York said Friday that the decline was partly in reaction to a drop in platinum prices which had been sparked by profit-taking, and partly from a generally weaker demand for gold.

The platinum price in London was fixed at $489.50 yesterday afternoon, compared with $533 Friday afternoon.

LONDON SHARE PRICES fell sharply yesterday, reflecting concern that insider trading investigations in both London and New York could have wider repercussions that first thought, dealers said.

In late afternoon trading, the *Financial Times* index of 100 leading shares was down 18.2 points at 1626.1.

The market was nervous after one of New York's best known investors, Ivan Boesky, admitted he used privileged information to make money on the stock market and was fined $100 million.

Boesky's interests included a stake in London investment trust Cambrian and General Securities. He told it he was resigning as its chairman yesterday, and trading in its shares was suspended at its request.

Meanwhile, the British government began an inquiry into suspicions that a leading London stockbroking executive may have been involved in insider trading.

U.S. BUSINESS INVENTORIES fell $1.8 billion, or 0.3 per cent to a seasonally adjusted $588.38b. in September, the Commerce Department said yesterday.

In August, inventories fell a revised $1.8b. or 0.3 per cent to $590.14b. Previously the department said inventories were unchanged in August at $591.89 billion.

Business sales in September increase $12.3b. or 2.9 per cent to $441.58b. following a rise of $1.8b. or 0.4 per cent in August, the department said.

WORLD SUGAR PRICES may rise next year as crops in major producer countries are hit by drought and output falls below demand for the second year running, brokers and traders said last week.

One London trader said prices could rise by 10 to 20 per cent between now and next spring as stocks accumulated in a recent depressed market run down.

World consumption in 1987 is likely to rise to 102.9 million metric tons, London brokers C. Czarnikow said in a report, while production is estimated at 99.72 million tonnes. The d1986 consumption figure was 100.7 million tonnes, while output has been put at 98.22 million tonnes.

In the past year, sugar has traded as low as $100 a metric ton but is now creeping up to around $130.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT Miguel de la Madrid has proposed a federal spending plan for 1987 designed to restart the stalled economy and reduce the inflation rate to well below the record pace projected for this year.

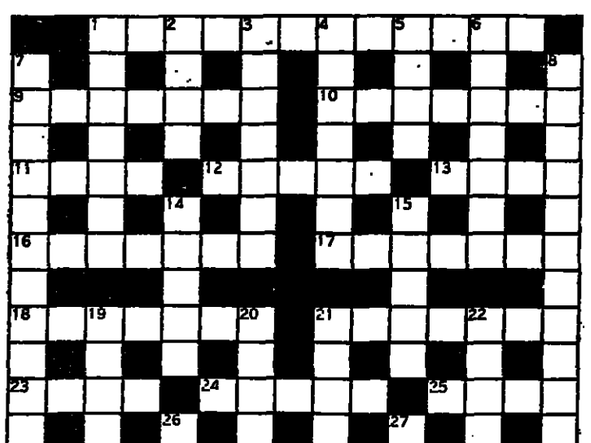
ONE-ON-ONE CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Chops and wine can be an appetising meal (4,8)
9 Ring a friend about some muscular trouble of the eye (7)
10 Concerned with following because honest (7)
11 Two-party contest (4)
12 Delay giving a seaman transport (5)
13 Soft edge made stiff (4)
16 Cut short the odd lines written before church (7)
17 Oriental fellow with a song in his heart (7)
18 It offers the listener some protection (3-4)
21 Respect constituents for showing spirit (7)
23 Confound!—That's quite a mild imprecation (4)
24 Rent report (5)
25 There's not so much in some people's safes (4)
28 Fool's, old ones, in revolt (7)
29 This has to be read with feeling (7)
30 Learned by postmen (3,2,7)

DOWN

1 Cereal which may be given to a male (7)
2 Every single little muscle aches after exercise (4)
3 Wild about money that's to be saved (7)
4 Rum's not perhaps generally regarded as a cure-all (7)
5 Making a point with the staff (4)
6 Caught a trainee in good time, no doubt (7)
7 Many, on going down, are supercilious (13)
8 Illness caused by a nameless germ? (6,7)
14 A member of the family taking the pledge (5)
15 Speedy vessels (5)
19 Give back all other metal (7)
20 Certain to turn in friend for observation (7)
21 A musical instrument container only (7)
22 Ramblers may well depend on this (7)
26 A voice can change a lot (4)
27 Far Eastern diet (4)



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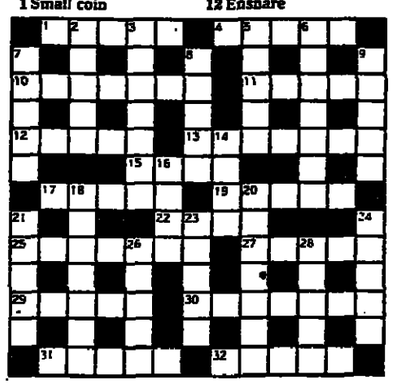
QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS

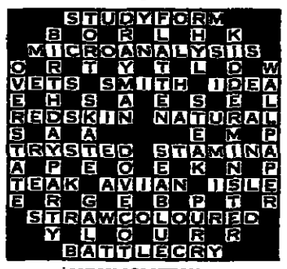
1 Small coin
4 Nervous
10 Enconium
11 Of the ear
12 Ensnare
13 Extreme
15 Melody
17 Acts
19 Helped
22 Merit
25 Wind-storm
27 Walk proudly
29 Musical play
30 Fishing-boat
31 Romany
32 Unrelenting

DOWN

2 Put out
3 Badly-behaved
5 Accurate
6 Peculiar
7 Adhere
8 Commence
9 Change
14 Adjacent
16 Employed
18 Theft
20 Immediate
21 Crouch
23 Main artery
24 Look hard
26 Collect
28 Governor



Yesterday's Solution

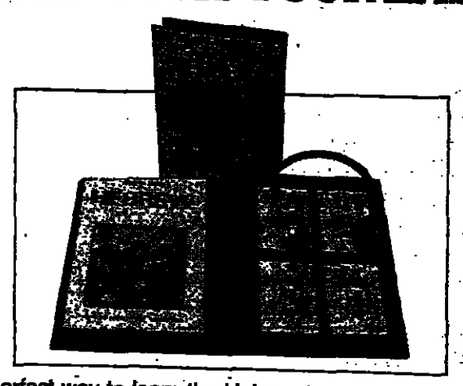


QUICK SOLUTION

ACROSS: 1 Wether, 4 Chart, 8 Robot, 9 Reserve, 10 Lioness, 11 Flit, 12 Hit, 14 Edit, 15 Edge, 18 Spa, 21 Rash, 23 Singlet, 25 Consume, 26 Geese, 27 Style, 28 Froids. DOWN: 1 Warble, 2 Tabloid, 3 Entreats, 4 Cask, 5 April, 6 Twenty, 7 Fresh, 13 Teenager, 16 Galleon, 17 Precis, 19 Askew, 20 Stress, 22 Sandy, 24 Duke.

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MARKET PLACE

CHET CURRIER

Takeover mania on Wall Street

Takeover fever on Wall Street has grown so hot lately that some stock market analysts have begun voicing serious misgivings.

In what has become a familiar pattern, six of the 15 most active New York Stock Exchange issues at one stage of trading last Friday were stocks either announced or rumoured to be takeover candidates.

Just about every big-time participant in the market, it seems, is concentrating on trying to turn up companies that will be involved in mergers, buyouts, restructuring or liquidation before changes in the tax law go into effect next January 1.

"These days, 'takeovermania' is about the only consistent theme in the marketplace," says Joseph Feshbach, technical analyst at Prudential-Bache Securities. "While we know from experience that an excess created in a particular theme almost always ends in severe carnage, this single theme is likely to continue until a bit before year end."

"Until then, portfolio managers will continue to play every rumour imaginable to the point of absurdity, given the perception that the takeover game must be played out before year end.

"Then, when the crowd of investors recognizes that there is little reason to be there, the herd will try to sell all at once."

In the view of John Mendelson at Dean Witter Reynolds Inc., the market's advance of late has been "led by whispers." "Due to the tax law change, takeovers have to be completed by December 31 to gain certain tax advantages," he says.

"With significant deals taking several weeks to complete, and every mergers-and-acquisitions guy we know already working 20 hours a day, seven days a week, and thus unable to take on more business, we wonder when the effective cutoff date will be. When that day arrives, the only leadership of this rally will be gone."

Faced with such warnings, the stock market retreated last week, leaving the Dow Jones Average of 30 industrials with a 12.94-point loss at 1873.59. By mid-afternoon trading yesterday, the Dow was down a further 11 points in moderate trading.

Volume on the big board averaged 147.39 million shares a day last week, against 158.44 million in the preceding week.

In reply to some of the more dire warnings, optimists on Wall Street say it isn't likely that takeover activity will suddenly grind to a halt simply because of a change in the tax rules.

They note that a growing corps of financiers has found this game to be a highly profitable one, and it is hard to imagine them all simultaneously cashing in their chips and departing from the field.

Other analysts say that some of the merger activity that has boosted the market in recent months could be stifled by Ivan Boesky's admission that he illegally used inside information to make trades. Market watchers now fear government scrutiny.

At day's opening yesterday, traders noted continued heavy selling in takeover stocks, as investors sold for fear that widespread liquidation by arbitrageurs – those who speculate in stocks of companies involved in takeovers – would depress share prices.

But at the moment, many observers still argue, takeover speculation has built up some risky excesses.

"Some companies, no doubt, actually will be acquired before New Year's Eve," says William Lefevre at Advest Inc. "But there are more takeover stories than there will be stocks taken over."

Beyond any immediate problems it might present, Heinz H. Biel at Janney Montgomery Scott Inc. says the push to take over and restructure companies is cause for considerable pause.

"The market, it seems, no longer derives its vitality from corporate news [such as earnings prospects]. The only thing that seems to matter is how much the value of the stock can be enhanced by manipulating the balance sheet," Biel says.

"In most cases, it means replacing equity with debt, which is fine when things go well but can be disastrous when they don't. It is the equivalent of speculating on margin on a very large scale."

Japan, Europe sales strong

Scitex narrows loss in quarter

By MICHAL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. – Scitex Corp. yesterday reported an improvement in sales and a narrowing loss for the third quarter, which ended September 30.

In an announcement that was made simultaneously here, in New York, Europe and Japan, Scitex deputy general manager for marketing Yoav Chelouche said revenue for the quarter reached $33 million, a 5.2 per cent increase on the equivalent period last year. Scitex's losses in this quarter came to $6.91m., compared with $9.8m. in the second quarter, part of a trend of steadily narrowing losses over the year. Losses in the third quarter of 1985 were $2.82m.

Sales in the third quarter this year improved particularly in Western Europe and Japan, reaching $16.4m., up from $8.4m. in the previous three months.

During the quarter three new products introduced last May began to register significant sales – the Imager III console, the Assembler electronic page assembly workstation and the Swift/ILS interactive videodisc learning system.

The company's cumulative losses reached $12m. last year and $28m. in the first three quarters of this year.

But sharp cuts in staff and other efficiency measures resulted in a significant decrease in the company's operating loss, from $7m. in the first quarter, to $5.3m. in the second quarter and $1.6m. in the third. Net financial expenses for the quarter were 14.6 per cent of revenues, compared with 12.3 per cent in the second quarter of 1986.



Yoav Chelouche

Scitex cut its staff by 400 to 1,400 and reduced wages. Senior managers had their wage cut by 30 per cent, middle managers by 20 per cent and lower grades by 10 per cent. The company's lowest level employees did not have their salaries cut at all. Scitex president Efraim Arazi "reduced" his pay to one shekel a year.

Despite the cutbacks, Scitex stressed that its research and development budget remained almost the same as last year, reaching $13.5m.

Chelouche attributed Scitex's losses to the changes in government policy including the effective freezing of the shekel against the dollar, and the end of incentives to exporters. Meanwhile sale of such products as seismic deciphering circles for finding oil were hurt by the declining price of oil, which resulted in a downturn in exploration work.

On the positive side, Chelouche noted that the Ford Motor Credit Co. had agreed to increase the credit facility of its vendor-financing programme with Scitex's American unit to $50m. from $30m. Local banks also increased their credit lines to Scitex, with Bank Discount offering $5m.; other commercial banks, $10m.; and Clal Industries Ltd., $3m.

Chelouche told reporters that Hell GmbH, a West German company, had filed a lawsuit in the U.S. district court in Massachusetts, charging that certain systems manufactured by Scitex and sold by its American subsidiary infringe on a U.S. patent owned by Hell.

After examining the charges, Scitex rejected Hell's allegations and asked the court to declare Hell's patent invalid, Chelouche said. Scitex had also filed suit against the German concern for infringement of the U.S. patents owned by Scitex, he added.

Scitex designs, develops, produces, markets and services interactive computerized imaging systems used in the printing, publishing, printed circuit board manufacturing, and seismic exploration industries.

Elron posts $1m. profit for quarter

Post Economic Staff

Elron Electronics Industries Ltd., which holds interests in many of Israel's high technology companies, had a $1.1 million consolidated profit in the three months ended September 30, the company reported yesterday.

The unaudited earnings represented a turnaround from a steep $22.8m. loss in the year-ago quarter, which was largely due to a $24.4m. write-off of investments and loans in Elron's troubled Elscint Ltd. subsidiary. Earnings per share were 10 cents in the quarter.

Sales for the three-month period were up 4.7 per cent from a year earlier to $40.5m.

For the six months to September 30, Elron reported a net of $2.1m., compared with a $22.5m. loss a year ago, on revenues of $76m., up 4.2 per cent from the same time in 1985. Earnings per share were 20 cents for the half.

Elron noted that its consolidated revenues did not include those of affiliates, such as Elscint, whose results are only shown on an equity basis. In addition, this year's results reflect a provision of $3.76m. in cash paid to Elscint as part of a $20m. investment in the company Elron promised as part of a rescue plan for Elcint.

Under the plan, Elscint, a maker of medical imaging equipment in which Elron is the main shareholder, Elron is waiving $10m. in debts and injecting $20m. in fresh cash for which it will receive preferred shares convertible into regular shares at $2 each.

Israel's commercial banks are part of the restructuring programme, wiping out $80m. in debts and converting another $50m. of short-term revolving credit into four-year term debt.

Elron said the main contributor to its profitability in both the half and quarter was its 66 per cent-owned Elbit Computers Ltd., subsidiary. Elron recieved a $6.6m. cash dividend from Elbit last month, but it warned that the level of dividend was not necessarily indicative of future payouts.

COMPANY RESULTS

Glico Manufacturing Ltd.
Women's clothing

Year to March 31	1986	1985
Revenue	NIS 5.3m.	7.7m.
Net income	1.73m.	(376,000)

Nikuv Computers Ltd.
Software development

Half to Sept. 30	1986	1985
Revenue	NIS 4.6m.	2.95m.
Net income	442,000	(152,000)

Dubek Ltd.
Tobacco products

Half to Sept. 30	1986	1985
Revenue	NIS 48.16m.	41.2m.
Net income	1.87m.	(1.53m.)

Supplies of table salt are returning to normal

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. – The nationwide salt shortage, caused by a factory overhaul at the Israel Salt Co., is over, a spokesman for the concern told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

"Within 10 days we will make up for any shortages felt by our customers," said the spokesman for the Atlit-based company, Israel's only producer of table salt. He said there was no need for Israel to import salt, as some of the big retail food chains had considered doing.

The shortage had only occurred in the cheaper varieties of table salt, which sell for 35 agorot a kilogram. "We do not sell the more expensive varieties that retail for up to NIS 1.90 a half kilo," he said.

The shortage was caused by a $2 million renovation programme to replace older machinery and buildings. As part of the overhaul, a large packaging machine was replaced, which necessitated shutting down production in the interim.

The company drew down on inventories, but these were exhausted faster than expected. "So we had to slightly reduce what we sent out to wholesalers to make the salt go round," the spokesman said. The machine has now been installed and is working at capacity.

Katzav: No justification for closure of Beit Shemesh

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

NAZARETH. – There is no justification for closing the Beit Shemesh Engines factory, Labour and Welfare Minister Moshe Katsav declared here yesterday.

In the present climate of high unemployment, Israel could not afford the luxury of shutting down a plant that employs nearly 700 people and contributes to the economic stability of an entire town, he said.

Katsav noted that 60 per cent of the work-force at Beit Shemesh Engines was skilled workers, and that studies have shown that there is a market for the firm's products.

For these reasons, he maintained, it would be senseless to close down the factory.

The minister spoke to reporters while on a visit to this Arab town, which itself is suffering from the problems of unemployment. More than 3,000 people, representing 23 per cent of the local working population, are looking for jobs.

The problem has been exacerbated by the dearth of industry in Nazareth. Most of the residents work outside the town, many in the construction industry, and have been among the first to be laid off from firms experiencing financial difficulties.

Katsav agreed that the unemployment situation in Nazareth was very grave and said his ministry was doing its best to cope with the problem. This included plans to establish vocational training courses and to help find temporary jobs for those out of work.

Nevertheless, his ministry was constrained by its budget and the scope of its activities, he added.

Katsav pledged, however, that any future budgetary cutbacks would not affect the services provided by the Labour and Welfare Department to the Arab sector.

He said no Arabs had been dismissed from his department despite cutbacks during the past two years.

SOVIET CRIME. – Crime in the Soviet Union during the first nine months of 1986 dropped by 4 per cent compared with the same period last year largely because of Kremlin leader Gorbachev's drive against heavy drinking.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

MARKET STATISTICS

Indices:

General Share Index	122.87+0.07%
Non-Bank Index	164.71+0.16%
Arrangement	105.39+0.05%
Insurance	182.16+0.30%
Commerce, Services	205.99–0.45%
Real Estate	208.51+0.30%
Industrials	147.70+0.19%
Textiles	210.33+0.59%
Metals	156.28–1.99%
Electronics	107.37+1.20%
Chemicals	137.96+0.17%
Industrial Invst.	139.38+0.38%
Investment Cos.	161.78+0.25%
General Bond Index	113.79+0.08%
Index-linked Bonds	115.58+0.05%
Fully-linked	117.28 UC
Partially-linked	114.66+0.10%
Dollar-linked Bonds	94.07+0.11%
Short-term 0-2 yrs	111.63+0.16%
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	113.19+0.15%
Long-term 5+ yrs	107.23–0.06%

Turnovers:

Shares – total	NIS 14,436,200
Arrangement	NIS 12,807,600
Non-bank	NIS 1,628,600
Bonds – total	NIS 9,530,400
Index-linked	NIS 7,307,100
Dollar-linked	NIS 2,222,800
Treasury Bills	NIS 855,500

Share Movements:

Advances	141	(183)
of which 5%+	24	(34)
"buyers only"	3	(8)
Declines	141	(91)
of which 5%+	15	(12)
"sellers only"	3	(0)
Unchanged	99	(100)
Trading Halt	39	(46)

Bond Market Trends:

Index-linked:	
3% fully-linked	Mixed to 1%
4.25% fully-linked	Stable/falls to 3%
80% linked	Generally stable
Double-linked	Stable/slightly mixed
Dollar-linked:	
Admon	Slightly mixed
Rimon	Slightly mixed
Gilboa	Mixed to 0.5%
For. Curr. denominated Treasury Bills (annual yield)	Mixed to 1%
	19.90–21.35%

Arrangement yields:

IDB ord.	16.49%
Union 0.1	16.36%
Discount A	16.57%
Mizrahi r.	16.45%
Hapoalim r.	16.47%
General A	16.65%
Leumi stock	16.35%
Fin. Trade 1	15.48%

SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

Name	Price	Volume '000NIS	% change
Commercial Banks (not part of "arrangement")			
Maritime	1125	1738	–7.0
General non-arr.	21500	57	+0.9
First Int'l	3506	1936	–1.0
FIBI	4360	1800	–
Commercial Banks (part of "arrangement")			
IDBr	80260	303	+0.2
Union 0.1	59847	236	+0.5
Discount	102300	103	–0.1
Mizrahi	33050	588	–0.1
Hapoalim r	54550	710	+0.1
General A	138970	24	–
Leumi 0.1	34719	1170	–
Fin. Trade	45750	–	–
Mortgage Banks			
Leumi Mort. r	7255	2118	+4.3
Dev. Mort.	2450	1113	–0.2
Mishkan r	2496	1280	+1.4
Tefahot r	18340	230	–0.5
Merav r	6180	236	+0.5
Financial Institutions			
Agric C	no trading		
Ind. Dev. DD	no trading		
Clal Leasing 0.1	19000	19	–2.6
Insurance			
Ararat 0.1 r	1334	1697	+4.9
Hassneh r	354	85967	–
Phoenix 0.1	720	19012	–1.4
Hamishmar	6900	40	–
Menorah 1	2140	255	+1.9
Saher r	6295	358	+3.2
Zion Hold. 1	8580	–	–
Trade & Services			
Meir Ezra	8578	607	+5.1
Supersol 2	6840	1023	–0.9
Delek r	3324	3645	+0.4
Lighterage	14800	38	–1.3
Cold Storage	2100	381	+2.9
Dan Hotels	1740	789	–8.4
Yarden Hotel	2780	121	–4.1
Hilon 1	26250	2	+2.5
Team 1	2150	6208	+0.2
Real Estate, Building and Agriculture			
Azorim	881	15807	–
Ellon	621	19639	–
Africa Isr. 0.1	38460	71	–0.4
Dankner	4879	211	–
Prop. & Bldg.	3130	4664	–1.6
Bayside 0.1	4380	185	–0.5
ILDC r	58950	202	–0.5
Rasco r	no trading		
Mehadrin	8450	395	–0.6
Hadarim	1315	3047	–2.2
Industrials			
Dubek b	3729	8240	+10.0
Pri-Ze 1	no trading		
Sunfrost	11800	369	+2.6
Elite	16800	171	–2.3
Adgar	550	4866	–0.5
Argaman r	no trading		
Delta G 1	3195	4261	+3.6
Maquette 1	4700	1171	+3.1
Eagle 1	13900	105	+0.7
Polgat	3655	947	+0.6
Schoellerina	14150	42	–
Rogosin	3394	1501	+0.3
Urdan 0.1 r	6800	199	–
Is. Can Co. 1	2650	1968	–0.2
Zion Cables	2460	713	–0.4
Pecker Steel	12300	664	+0.4
Elbit	426000	45	+1.2
Elron	no trading		
Arit	no trading		
Clal Electronics	2100	2592	+1.9
Spectronix 1	1895	1147	–
T.A.T. 1	3700	683	+1.4
Ackerstein 1	860	3594	–
Agan 5	17393	91	–0.0
Alliance	2286	376	–4.4
Dexter	3500	54	–
Fertilisers	5100	6	–1.9
Haifa Chem.	398	7656	–0.5
Teva r	8668	5007	+10.0
Dead Sea r	4700	3146	–
Petrochem.	556	14366	–
Neca Chem.	6800	720	+3.0
Frutarom	16200	85	–0.7
Hadera Paper	263000	152	+1.5
Central Trade	8150	138	+1.2
Koor p	7500000	0	–1.3
Clal Inds.	1448	13559	–
Investment Companies			
IDB Dev. r	4750	1896	–0.5
Ellern	3420	2369	+2.7
Afik 1	214	730	–2.7
Gahelet	1395	323	+2.5
Israel Corp. 1	9960	1756	+1.6
Wolfson 1 r	128500	–	–
Hapoalim Inv.	8000	552	+0.0
Leumi Invest.	no trading		
Discount Invest.	2798	8981	–
Mizrahi Invest.	16980	237	+10.0
Clal 10	920	5137	–
Landeco 0.1	5265	14	–0.7
Pama 0.1	9290	37	–
Oil Exploration			
Paz Oil Expl.	17670	124	+2.6
J.O.E.L.	3525	1411	+0.7

Abbreviations:
s.o. sellers only **b bearer**
b.o. buyers only **r registered**

FINANCIAL DATA: ISRAEL, EUROPE, U.S.

ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS

SHEKEL INTEREST RATES
PRIME BORROWING RATE: 1.58% per month
Unlinked Deposit (Annual Rates)

	Last Updated	Tapas	Pakam 7-Day	Pakam 30-Day
LEUMI	17.11	7-16.00%	8-17.00%	8-19.25%
HAPOALIM	29.10	10-17%	11-17.50%	13-18.00%
DISCOUNT	17.10	8-16.50%	8-17%	14-19.00%
MIZRAHI	8.5	8-16%	6-15%	6-17%
FIRST INT'L	11.11	10-16%	11.70-17.20%	13-19.50%

Rates vary according to size of deposit.
(Tapas: demand deposit paying daily interest.
Pakam: fixed-term deposit available from 7 to 59 days.)

PATAH — FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSIT RATES (November 17)

MINIMUM DEP	3–MONTHS	6–MONTHS	12–MONTHS
USD ($100,000)	5.250	5.250	5.250
STG (10,000 pounds)	9.875	10.000	10.000
DMK (100,000 marks)	3.875	3.875	3.875
SFR (50,000 francs)	3.125	3.125	3.125
YEN (3,000,000 yen)	3.125	3.125	3.125

Rates vary according to size of deposit and are subject to change.

SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES (November 17)

		CHEQUES AND TRANSFERS Buy	CHEQUES AND TRANSFERS Sell	BANKNOTES Buy	BANKNOTES Sell	Rep. Rates
Currency basket	1	1.4890	1.5080	—	—	1.4973
U.S.A. Dollar	1	1.4852	1.5038	1.45	1.52	1.4936
Deutschmark	1	0.7398	0.7491	0.72	0.76	0.7432
Pound Sterling	1	2.1209	2.1474	2.07	2.17	2.1341
French Franc	1	0.2257	0.2285	0.22	0.23	0.2270
Japanese Yen	100	0.9140	0.9254	0.89	0.94	0.9193
Dutch Florin	1	0.6551	0.6633	0.64	0.67	0.6580
Swiss Franc	1	0.8896	0.9007	0.87	0.91	0.8956
Swedish Krone	1	0.2144	0.2174	0.21	0.22	0.2156
Norwegian Krone	1	0.1982	0.2007	0.19	0.20	0.1994
Danish Krone	1	0.1959	0.1983	0.19	0.20	0.1970
Finnish Mark	1	0.3016	0.3054	0.29	0.31	0.3033
Canadian Dollar	1	1.0723	1.0858	1.05	1.10	1.0787
Australian Dollar	1	0.9550	0.9669	0.90	0.99	0.9597
S. African Rand	1	0.6639	0.6722	0.43	0.52	0.6679
Belgian Franc	10	0.3531	0.3575	0.35	0.36	0.3574
Austrian Shilling	10	1.0502	1.0633	1.03	1.08	1.0581
Italian Lira	1000	1.0677	1.0811	1.04	1.10	1.0732
Jordanian Dinar	1	—	—	4.09	4.34	4.2418
Egyptian Pound	1	—	—	0.77	0.82	0.8065
ECU	1	1.5394	1.5587	—	—	1.5483

SUPPLIED BY **BANK LEUMI**

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS

(November 17)
PRECIOUS METALS

GOLD:	LONDON	A.M. FIX	393.25	P.M. FIX	392.50
	PARIS	NOON FIX	395.55	ZURICH P.M.	389.25
SILVER:	LONDON	FIX	565.65		
PLATINUM:	LONDON	P.M.	489.50		
PALLADIUM:	LONDON	P.M.	119.25		

FOREIGN CURRENCY CROSS RATES (London 15.30GMT)
Forward Rates
(November 17)

	SPOT	2 MTHS	3 MTHS	6 MTHS
DEUTSCHMARK	2.0145/60	48/43	71/66	137/127
POUND STERLING	1.4260/70	119/117	185/182	345/340
SWISS FRANC	1.6750/60	64/59	93/88	180/170
JAPANESE YEN	162.95/05	35/33	45/43	90/85
FRENCH FRANC	6.5960/80	300/325	500/540	860/910
ITALIAN LIRA	1392.25/75	1025/1075	1625/1700	3100/3200
DUTCH GULDEN	2.2760/70	23/20	33/30	65/58
BELGIAN FRANC	41.890/905	9/11	14/17	27/32
DANISH KRONE	7.6060/85	400/450	650/700	1375/1475
S.AFRICAN RAND	0.4480/90	30/23	40/33	80/70
EUROPEAN CURR. UNIT	1.0340/44	27.5/24.5	40/36	78/72
FINNISH MARK	4.9300/20	470/510	710/760	1450/1550
AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR	0.6431/36	86/83	123/118	213/207
NORWEGIAN KRONE	7.5050/00	1140/1160	1670/1690	3190/3230

Formula for determining forward rates:
high/low (eg. 220/210) — deduct from spot price.
low/high (eg. 210/220) — add to spot price.

NEW YORK FINANCIAL MARKETS

(November 17)
U.S. MONEY RATES
Prime rate 7.50%; Broker Loan 7.00-7.25%; NY Euros 3 months 6⅛-6%; Fed Funds late 6⅛%
NEW YORK FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	DMK	SFR	STG	YEN	CAN
CLOSING	2.0010/20	1.6615/25	1.4285/95	161.35/45	1.3840/45
OPENING	2.0100/10	1.6890/00	1.4275/85	162.65/75	1.3850/55
LATEST	2.0160/70	1.6765/80	1.4230/40	162.75/90	1.3841/45

Comment
The dollar was near yesterday's highs. But dealers were reluctant to test the limits of recent trading ranges until they have seen more U.S. economic data, especially Wednesday's revision to third-quarter GNP. It rose at first on weekend remarks by Japanese Finance Minister Miyazawa and Fed Chairman Volcker that implied official opposition to a lower dollar.

ISRAELI STOCKS

TRADED IN NEW YORK:
NYSE and ASE

	Last	Prev. Close	High	Low	Vol ('00s)
Alliance	–	2⅛	–	–	–
Am Isr Pap	16¾	16⅜	16¾	16⅝	73
Ampal	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	44
Elscint	2¼	2	2¼	2	182
Etz Lavud	9	9	9	9	7
Laser Inds	11	11	11¼	11	87

Over the counter

	last	bid	ask		last	bid	ask
Aryt	—	6¾	7¼				
Bank Leumi	—	21½	23½	Interpharm	—	4¼	4¾
Elbit	7¾	7⅞	8	Oprotech	3⅝	3¼	3⅝
ECI Tel.	2⅞	2¼	2¾	Rada	—	3½	3⅞
Elron	6½	6½	6⅝	Scitex	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
Fibronics	5⅛	5⅝	5⅞	Taro-vit	—	2⅝	3
IDB Bank	—	48	52	Tevapharm	—	7⅛	7½
IIS	—	3½	3¾	SPI	2½	2½	3

WALL STREET Closing Prices

Dow Jones Indices			NYSE Highest Volume	
IND	1,860.38	–13.21	US X CP	21¼ –2⅛
TRANS	828.63	– 9.62	GILLETTE	67 – ¾
UTILS	209.01	– 1.15	LOCKHEED	52¼ –3
STOCKS	736.27	– 5.99	ATT	25½ + ½
NYSE COMP	139.86	– 0.86	TRANSWRL	39⅝ – ¾
NYSE INDS	161.11	– 1.08	BA.,U FG	22 +1⅜
S-P 100 INDEX	229.09	– 0.74	IBM	122⅛ + ¾
S-P COMPOSITE	243.16	– 1.34	MOBIL	40⅜ UNCH
AMEX INDEX	264.26	– 2.37	BORG-WAR	39¾ –2⅛
			ARCHER-DAN	21½ –1⅝

Statistics

NYSE	VOL. 133,223,060	STOCKS UP	520 DOWN	1,057
NASDAQ	VOL. 102,241,100 (Nov. 14)	STOCKS UP	822 DOWN	1,280

Comment
Wall Street stocks yesterday traded lower in moderate volume. Stocks that advanced in recent weeks on takeover rumours posted the biggest declines as the market responded to the latest insider trading scandal involving veteran arbitrageur Ivan Boesky.
Lockheed fell 3¼ to 52. The stock rose last week on speculation of a takeover. USX led the actives, down 2⅛ to 21¼. Computers showed strength however. IBM rose one to 122⅝, Digital Equipment ⅝ to 99¼.

OVERSEAS FINANCIAL DATA
PROVIDED BY REUTERS MONITOR

Beth Hatefutsoth
The Nahum Goldmann Museum of the Jewish Diaspora

Person for Data Entry
for half-time position at *Geneology Centre*
Job rating — 17
Qualifications required:
English–mother tongue — Additional languages an asset
— Pleasant personality
Applications with curriculum vitae to be addressed: Geneology Centre, P.O.Box 39359, Ramat Aviv.

NO CASH
up to 36 payments (also for taxes).
Travel to All Destinations — Worldwide
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No Belfast here

THE DOOMSAYERS are wrong. Jerusalem is not turning into another Belfast. Israel's "whole and united" capital – the language of the 1980 Jerusalem Law – is not a candidate for redivision.

But the wild anti-Arab riot – a near pogrom, in fact – started by Jews in Sanhedria and Shmuel Hanavi neighbourhoods on Sunday following the murder of a yeshiva student in the Old City on Shabbat, raises with fresh poignancy the question whether Jerusalem's vaunted reunification is more than paper-deep. A city that is not united on the ground cannot be stitched together by mere law, and it is all too evident that the fabric of Jewish-Arab coexistence in a Jerusalem which is one quarter Arab, remains exceedingly delicate.

To be sure, Eliahu Amedi's three killers hailed not from East Jerusalem but from Jenin, in Samaria. Their partisan act of murder could thus on one view be described as reflecting the malaise of Arab youth under Israel occupation in general, but as casting no necessary reflection on the state of Jewish-Arab ties in Jerusalem.

The rioters, however, were not impressed by the distinction between Jenin and Jerusalem. To them, the killers were simply Arabs. Any available Arab, therefore, should be made to "pay" for an Arab crime.

Ironically, a refusal to differentiate between the youths from Jenin and their East Jerusalem compatriots marked the response of some local Arabs, too. Not of them all: a number of Old City merchants who had been beaten up and whose shops had been partly destroyed bitterly protested that it was not they who had committed the dastardly deed, which they openly assailed.

The leaders of the Arab community in East Jerusalem, however, were much less forthcoming, even after having been invited by Mayor Teddy Kollek to speak out to their people against violence in their own enlightened self-interest. The head of the East Jerusalem Chamber of Commerce, Faik Barakat, in an interview suggested that the killers could just as well have been local boys incensed by the aggressively provocative conduct of devout Jewish settlers in the heart of the Moslem Quarter.

This kind of Arab reaction deserves attention, even if it is based on half-truth at best.

The few yeshiva students whose presence in the Moslem quarter is said to be a thorn in the side of devout Moslems are for the most part occupying old Jewish properties. They would have been perceived with hostility anywhere in the Old City. The admittedly insolent and self-righteous attitude they – especially the "repentants" among them – tended to display towards Moslems some years ago, has lately been toned down, under pressure by Jewish leaders.

Jerusalem Arabs might justly complain that Jews were allowed to resettle in the Moslem Quarter even though not a single Arab was permitted to remain in the Jewish Quarter. But it is hypocritical of Mr. Barakat to charge that the same people – meaning Jews – who invite Arabs to live in peaceful coexistence with them also raise a hue and cry about Arabs seeking to rent apartments in Neve Yaacov.

The head of the East Jerusalem Chamber of Commerce must – or in any case should – be well aware that the chauvinists who applaud Meir Kahane, demonstrate against Arabs at Neve Yaacov and assault Arabs at Sanhedria are not among Teddy Kollek's most loyal constituents.

Mutual recrimination, however, will get Jerusalemites, whether Jewish or Arab, nowhere. It is quite true that the problem of Jerusalem cannot be solved entirely in isolation from Jenin's. So long as the occupation lasts, and is not replaced by a political settlement, Jerusalem will be affected by it, even in a violent way. In the interim the peace of Jerusalem will be secured neither by preachment nor by police measures but by making life for Arabs here under Israel's sovereignty worth keeping peaceful.

This is the end to which Mr. Kollek has been bending his greatest effort. To assure that Arab eyes are not filled with hate for Jews at the mere evidence of the inequality in the municipal services the two communities receive, a programme of equalization has to be launched. Unfortunately the financial bounty promised the capital in the Jerusalem Law has proved worse than a mirage.

There is still time to see to it that Jerusalem is true to its name as the City of Peace, and that its Jews and its Arabs live peacefully side by side, just as Jews of intensely conflicting persuasions do. But time may be running out.

Winds of change

TWO MONTHS after his much criticized appointment to another senior – if not higher – post with the Shin Bet, one more of the first batch of four pardoned executives of the service resigned under orders. Two months was arguably far too long, considering that during this period of time "G" – his public persona – kept defending, in weekly meetings of department heads, the very crimes that had constituted the notorious "Shin Bet affair."

Nevertheless, the Shin Bet's recently appointed new chief deserves to be commended for this important step which is, in effect, a restatement of the values the service must uphold.

The new chief must not, however, stop at this point. The service is reported to be still populated with many officers who espouse the pernicious "G" philosophy. Clear guidelines for action by operatives at all levels are evidently yet to be promulgated, that will plainly distinguish between valid and non-valid precedents. This needs to be done now, without waiting for a formal resolution of the "affair" one way or another.

Had such guidelines been in existence three years ago, Mr. Shamir, and after him Mr. Peres, might have been saved in time from falling into a pit of gullibility from which they are still struggling to climb out.

POSTSCRIPTS

P.S. A NEW postage stamp issued by the UN supposedly to honour one of its member countries has triggered a diplomatic storm. For the stamp features Colombia's national flag and refers to its main agricultural products as "coffee, cocaine and marijuana."

The Colombian ambassador at the UN has delivered an "energetic" written protest to Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, and demanded an explanation for the stamp's text which, he says, "gravely offends the Colombian nation and injures the feelings of her people."

An embarrassed UN spokesman says that none of the stamps has been used on outgoing mail and that all are being retained. He insists the UN was not responsible for the offending text which he appeared to blame on an unnamed private philatelic company in the U.S. which had been contracted to print the stamps.

P.S. A LETTER written by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi took 25 days to travel a little over 1,000 kilometres, the Press Trust of India reports.

The chancellor of Vishwa Bharati University in the eastern state of West Bengal received an official letter from Gandhi 25 days after it had been posted in the capital, the news agency said.

Issue obscured in budget battle

Outrageous waste

Uriel Lynn

THE STRUGGLE over next year's national budget is on. Many ministries are doing their utmost to explain to the public and to the Treasury that another 5 or 10 per cent cut from their budget will spell disaster for the areas for which they are responsible. Lately, we have heard a lot about the imminent danger to the IDF, the education system, the social services and the police. The Treasury cannot allocate the required funds in order to satisfy the demands of the various ministries.

The trouble is that limited resources is being used as an excuse for not purchasing material or completing projects which are indeed vital, like acquiring necessary equipment for the police, the construction of the second half of the Ayalon highway or the badly needed reform of taxes.

The truth is that we do not suffer from lack of resources. Rather, we suffer from a system which depletes our resources by encouraging waste and inefficiency. All the money needed for vital projects exists but we are wasting it.

The national budget is not set according to priorities. Next year's budget is more or less a copy of the previous year's since saving are any given fiscal year is not transferrable to next year's budget. Many ministries are particularly busy at the end of each year trying to find ways to spend every agora of their yearly budget. They are afraid that any savings will be a precedent for reducing their next year's budget. The result is that not only don't they have any incentive to save, but they have a strong incentive to spend.

Furthermore, the poor performance of most ministers does not arise from shortage of funds, but rather from imcompetence and the wrong attitude. Instead of defining objectives and trying to achieve them with their existing budgets, they justify their failures with the ready-made answer that the budget is not sufficient. Very little in-depth work is done in order to maximize results with the money available. The type of activity to be carried out and its costs are seldom re-examined.

BUT THE most outrageous waste relates to the Treasury which, while claiming a lack of resources, always finds the funds to make up for the inefficiency and outright waste of failing organizations. This is almost always done without asking anyone to assume responsibility, as if the failure of management was an act of God. The examples are abundant.

The Hebrew University discovers that its debts amount to close to $80 million. Surely it will not be able to pay its debts.

Yet from 1970 to 1983 the number of students rose by only 6 per cent.

One should expect that in this period, since the university had to function with a limited budget, that it would have tried to save money somewhere. In reality the opposite happened. During this period, the administration of this reputable institute grew by no less than 30 per cent. More examples of appalling waste are slowly being revealed to the public. However except for the symbolic resignation of its president and the imminent departure of the director-general, no one responsible for running the university has made amends. Eventually an arrangement will be worked out in order to finance this waste from our depleted resources.

The cost to the economy resulting from the crash of the bank shares and the commitment of the state to redeem these shares is largely dependent on the financial strength of the banks themselves in the coming years. However, the top echelon of the banks, at least partly responsible for the disaster, is not very impressed. Their swollen salaries were not reduced and severance pay of $5 million is an accepted norm. Following all this, the government is not even entitled to know what the salaries paid to top bank officials are.

The Histadrut's giant building company, Solel Boneh, has chosen to employ between 3,000 to 4,000 superfluous employees, financing the resulting loss by ever increasing bank loans. This overemployment has been going on for some time but was intensified in the past several years. At least part of the cost resulting from this example of mismanagement was covered by the Treasury.

THE MINISTERIAL Economic Committee has recommended the appointment of a receiver for Beit Shemesh Engines. The losses of this firm are estimated to be $65m. This is a state corporation and not the first one to be publicly supported while desperately attempting to save itself from going bankrupt. Yet, one-and-a-half years ago, the company owned no fewer than 70 private cars for the personal use of its employees. In 1986, in an attempt to reduce expenses, the number of private cars was trimmed to 30.

This list of examples of waste, inefficiency and bad management for which the state has to pay does not end here. They are prevalent everywhere. In many cases they are not dramatized by emergency rescue operations or bankruptcy. Sometimes, inefficient institutions find ways to save themselves without being brought to the public's attention or becoming a source of concern to the government. Only lately have we learned that the largest Histadrut pension fund has no fewer than 40 regional branches employing 700 people. Work which could be done with a few computers and limited staff is being conducted by 40 regional branches. Why not, the disaster has not yet struck.

The former director of the Treasury Budget Division, Ya'acov Gadish, has a list of no less than 45 government units or subsidized state companies which he believes we can do without. But no action has been taken – except in the case of Beit Shemesh Engines.

Small wonder that we do not have resources for many projects vital for improving the quality of life and the economy. This is especially evident in the country's deteriorating infrastructure.

If personal responsibility is never assumed for failure, why try hard and why try to live within budgetary limits? This situation will change only if our ministers, instead of fighting for a greater share of the budget, start fighting to end the waste and lack of personal responsibility.

The writer is a member of the Knesset.

Circles favouring their own caste

David Krivine

GEULA COHEN is admirable as a person – emotional, patriotic, and eloquent. But she has the opinions of a die-hard reactionary.

She believes that the Israelis have rights, and the Palestinians have none; that the Arab problem can be solved by brute force; that the Jews are entitled to hold and possess not only Israel but also Sinai, Judea and Samaria, Gaza, Golan and, if provoked, parts of Jordan.

In 1984 she stated: "We are ready to negotiate peace with King Hussein, but if he attacks us and our army gets to Gilead and Bashan" (areas east of the Jordan River) "we shall not be there as a foreign power."

The occupied territories should be annexed at once, she argues. The Arabs living there should be given no political rights, neither the right to vote in Israel's election (unless they profess to be Zionists, that is, unless they adopt Jewish nationalism), nor the right to autonomy (offered by Menachem Begin at Camp David).

Moreover the most recent convention of her party, Tehiya, decided that Israel shall not make peace with the Arabs unless 500,000 refugees in the West Bank and Gaza are removed from their camps and resettled on the other side of the Jordan border.

Cohen's comment: "Jordan is part of Eretz Yisrael, so in going there they won't be emigrating." Palestinians could well see in that bizarre declaration a hint that Jordan is not their homeland either and that they may in the course of time be expelled from Hussein's kingdom too.

People who agree with her political views should, she makes it clear, enjoy maximal freedom including, in certain circumstances, freedom to defy the law. Those who disagree with her should have their freedom curtailed.

She has tabled a bill on that subject. Knesset Member Shulamit Aloni had revealed a secret army document. Cohen's response was to submit legislation cancelling parliamentary immunity when secret documents are concerned. She proposed on another occasion that persons who have not done military service should be barred from election to the Knesset. She also urged that Jewish emigrants from Israel be ostracized.

IN 1983 Geula lobbied for Jewish access to the Temple Mount (site of the Dome of the Rock), which she described as "a Palestinian state in the heart of Israel." Last January she made a demonstrative ascent to that place (with other right-wing MKs) supposedly to check lawless building and the Arabs' manhandling of Jews. That led to a riot.

In August, she made a second expedition there with other Tehiya members to "protest against our lack of sovereignty over the area" and to investigate "destruction wrought by the so-called 'renovations' being carried out by the Waqf." No outbreak occurred this time. It is not surprising: her three-person delegation was guarded by a phalanx of 80 policemen in riot gear.

In 1984 PLO leader Yasser Arafat visited Egypt and met President Hosni Mubarak. Cohen found that offensive. She wanted Israel's ambassador recalled and a declaration made that Israel was no longer bound by the Camp David accord.

Her attitude towards Israel's enemies is counter-enmity. The words compromise and reconciliation are not in her lexicon. Anybody seeking rapprochement or extending the olive-branch is a traitor.

She rejected an invitation by the Cambridge Union to debate with the PLO (before the law prohibiting such contacts). Her explanation, communicated to the students' association in Britain, was that the only dialogue she would have with a PLO representative was one in which "he stood in the dock of an Israeli courtroom and I was advocate for the prosecution."

Her sentiments are not different towards half-enemies, and that included any group sympathizing with Palestinian nationalism. The Greens in West Germany favour the existence of an Israeli and Palestinian state side by side. When a delegation from that party visited the Knesset, she protested against their admission to the parliamentary premises. "Brown Greens Out!" proclaimed a banner that she held together with Rafael Eitan; brown being the colour of the Nazi brownshirts.

In 1985 when Israel retaliated against an act of terrorism by bombing the PLO in Tunis, she called for a punitive attack against the PLO in Jordan as well.

When the bill outlawing racism was brought up for debate she wanted legislation alongside that measure, making it illegal to submit a bill deemed anti-Zionist to the Knesset.

Last July, she condemned Prime Minister Shimon Peres's visit to King Hassan of Morocco, pointing out that Morocco is where the Israel government "sold out all of Sinai, what are they going to sell out now?" she asked. (First contacts with Sadat's Egypt at the time had been made through Morocco.)

Last May when the General Security Service (GSS) was accused of serious illegalities including the killing of two terrorist prisoners, she maintained that Avraham Shalom, chief of the GSS, should appear before the tribunal not just as an accused but as an accuser. She added: "War is war, and such an enemy [the PLO] cannot be fought with kid gloves."

Last Independence Day, 12 beacons were lit on Mount Herzl by persons who represent different aspects of Israel's democracy. Geula objected to the choice of democracy as a theme. One of the 12 selected persons was an Arab, mayor of Baka al-Gharbiya. She took exception to his inclusion on the ground that several residents of his town were suspected of killing an Israeli soldier.

When terrorists threw hand grenades at Israeli recruits at the Western Wall she demanded that all Arab universities be closed and all Arab towns and villages sealed off.

HER LATEST headline-hitting announcement is that Mordechai Vanunu managed to betray military secrets to the enemy because the GSS was infused with "lefties" who allowed him to get away with it.

Geula is honest in her beliefs. She wants yeshiva students to do military service, a demand that is unlikely to win her their support. She objects to the immunity of parliamentarians from prosecution for traffic offences.

But her political doctrines recall the attitude of the type of feudal-minded right-wing elements in Europe who traditionally made life miserable for the Jews. These circles favour their own caste and dislike strangers, particularly persons of "inferior" races.

They believe in liberty for individuals holding the right opinions and authoritarianism towards the rest.

They prefer the discipline of the jackboot to the rule of law.

The endless struggle with Arabs over Israel's right to exist has created a propensity among some Jews to adopt the creed of racialism and the jackboot. Geula Cohen is an arduous spokeswoman for that destructive trend.

The writer is a member of the editorial staff of The Jerusalem Post.

READERS' LETTERS

EMBLEM OF NATIONAL DEMISE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – As an American Israeli, I find it almost laughable to read of Israeli politicians and Jewish Agency bureaucrats spewing forth hollow aspirations of halting emigration and promoting immigration in the present climate, where many Israeli citizens want to leave for a country that they feel can offer them a sense of opportunity to build a future that life in Israel cannot afford them, while almost no diaspora Jews cherish any ambition of settling in Israel.

A recent event that took place here in Haifa provides ample proof of Israel's discouraging reality. A small supermarket decided to offer its clientele the very North-American style convenience of late night shopping. The enterprise was doing quite well, much to the satisfaction of people in the neighbourhood who could now shop until 10 p.m. This happy venture in the kind of free market environment that has constituted the essence of the affluence of Western Jewry continued until the municipality, in response to pressure from the store's competitors, forced the small enterprising supermarket to close by 7 p.m.

In view of such an attitude which protects monopolies, rewarding the lazy and punishing the productive, it is not difficult for me to understand why hundreds of thousands of Israelis live in New York and Los Angeles, and why tens of thousands of Soviet Jews have selected Brooklyn as their promised land instead of Israel, while millions of North American Jews hold no dreams of living in Israel. It is not simply the sorry state of an abject economy, a pathetic governmental and religious bureaucracy (as cumbersome and expensive as it is unnecessary) and the steady evaporation of Western-type democracy that has made a travesty of our demographic statistics. It is the lack of integrity and courage of Israel's leaders to make a meaningful attempt to reverse Israel's national economic and political decline, preferring to preserve the present sorry state of affairs.

It is easier to print money than earn it, borrow to support an oversized government apparatus rather than eliminate it, cower to religious extortion and political blackmail, rather than initiate a new electoral system that could help cure Israel's democracy.

We turn to the American taxpayer for more and more aid to subsidize our crippled economy instead of making it productive: we penalize the few entrepreneurial elements of the economy rather than open the door for a real brand of economic vitality that is the only thing that can ever hope to turn this country around.

A state that seeks to limit those with real initiative will not be able to stop the exodus of its own nationals or attract the influx of talent and investment capital without which its very survival may well be in eventual jeopardy.

YAQOV PRASCH

Haifa.

200 ERRORS IN A DAY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – I refer to the letter of Z. Mizrotsky, the Bezek Spokesman (October 31). My daughter was one of the thousands whose phone was disconnected on that famous day. She had paid all her bills and did not owe Bezek a penny. That one day caused her great hardship.

Bezek excused itself by saying "only 200" people who had paid their bills had been cut off incorrectly. Bezek has no right to make 200 errors in one day.

MOLLIE GERTZ

Jerusalem.

ARMS TO IRAN

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – I am shocked and dismayed by the Israel government's shipments of military equipment to Iran, contrary to its repeated denials.

Apart from the fact that the purpose of the exercise has hardly paid off, either in the release of hostages or to end Iran's support for terrorism and revolution, how can Israel ever forget the old-blooded murder of Jewish communal leaders and of others alleged to have contacts here, when Khomeini took power

BERNARD MUSHIN

Jerusalem (London).

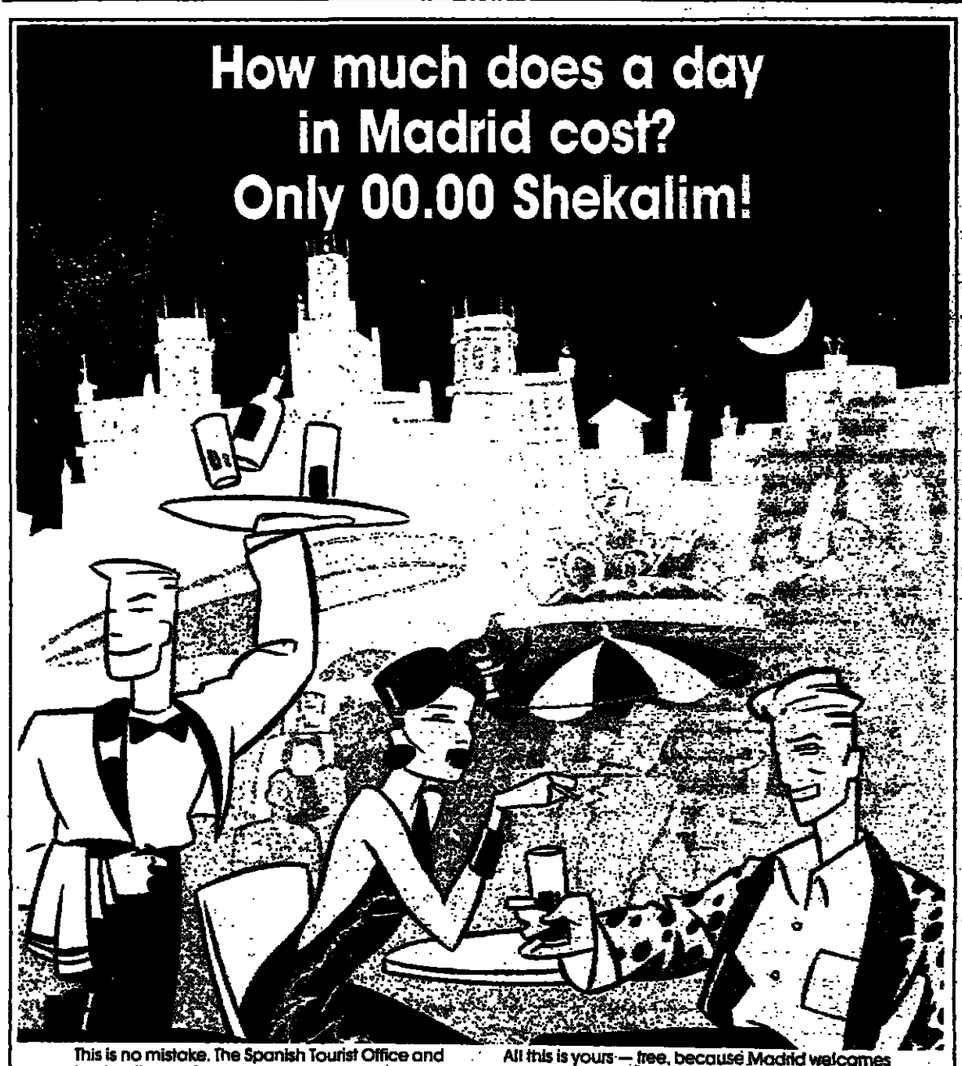
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The Jerusalem Post invites you to participate in its Hannuka Children's Toy Fund Handicrafts Fair, to be held at the Ramada Renaissance Hotel, Jerusalem, Monday, December 22. Full details from Beverlee Black, 02-551627 or Ray Bernard, 02-551628.

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